

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year. The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

VOL. XIX, NO. 12.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1909.

PRICE: TWO CENTS. One Dollar Per Year.

HAMMER BLOWS

Flattening Out Host of Economic Fallacies.

Lady Aberdeen, a direct beneficiary of the economic conditions that promote tuberculosis in Ireland, has come to America for funds to "stay the devastation of the plague in Ireland"—to end it? Not at all. These Ladies Aberdeens have a double interest in upholding the tuberculosis-breeding system of capitalism—it keeps them in idleness and it furnishes them with a pretext to figure as benefactors.

Much surprise is being expressed at the discovery that Congo conditions have not improved. The same outrages upon the native workers who are being shanghaied in the same old way, the same corruption in Governmental circles prevails now that prevailed before the "new regime." Why wonder at that? If here in the United States, with infinitely greater facilities to uncover wrongdoing, Congo conditions are on the increase, how else but on the increase could they be in Congo itself?

Senator Aldrich approves himself and those for whom he is manoeuvring in Congress wise men in their generation. The proposition to avoid an income tax by establishing a tax on corporations "has no flies on it." Inasmuch as the proposition has the semblance of "going for the octopuses" it will take in not a few; inasmuch as it is infinitely harder, in fact, next to impossible to look into the books of corporations, what they make is a thing next to impossible for a tax collector to ascertain. The Aldrich tax scheme should be styled a scheme to dodge taxation under the appearance of insuring it.

Let the wisecracks who have been saying the diplomatic service is a useless thing go hide their heads in shame. They have been maintaining that embassies, once necessities, are such no longer in these days of fast communication and transportation. They have even added insult to injury by calling the diplomatic offices sinecures, fat jobs to keep the worthless incumbents in magnificence. Facts, stronger than fiction, have disproved all this. Not less than four embassies—those of the United States, Italy, France and Great Britain—setting in play the cipher method of communication, and setting in motion the full machinery of their offices, have just approved themselves active and, no doubt, valuable, as matrimonial bureaus. The activity of these four embassies to prevent the marriage of heiress Elizabeth Garwood was a masterpiece of matrimonial bureau, with police-espionage and detective attachments, activity. Of course, the prevention of an heiress's marriage to one chap is due to the anxiety of other interests that she "marry" some other chap.

Congress passed in 1908 a Federal Liability Act. Mondou, a brakeman on the New York, New Haven and Hartford line, who was injured while coupling cars due to the culpable neglect of the Company, brought suit for damages under the Act. Thereupon the State Court upholds a demurrer setting up the unconstitutionality of the act. If the Court of a Trades Union were to deny the Constitutionality of a Federal Act, and refuse obedience thereto, it, the Trades Union, would come in for a good round of abuse and police persecution as a "rebel."

From what paper are the following headlines taken—"The Men Who Are Fixing the Tariff Subjected to Bias by Their Money-Making Associations"—Judges of What the Tariff Should Be Who Have Vital Interest in Getting High Rates on Certain Lines—Mining Senators, Glass-Makers, Manufacturers, Bankers and Railroad Representatives, Who Are Saying What the People Shall Pay in Taxes on Food, Clothing, and Everything Else"—? From what paper, reader, do you imagine this comes? From some Socialist or Class-Hatred-Inspiring Labor publication? No! The headlines are taken from one of the metropolitan papers that denies the Class Struggle, and that denies the Socialist contention that the existing Government is a Capitalist Class Government of, for and by the Capitalist Class—the New York "Evening Post," prescriber of the rifle shot to workingmen, women and children.

The Steel, the Powder, and other kindred Trusts and Interests are making

progress. They have succeeded in making it clear to the Canadian Government that its path to prosperity is barred by a vacuum—the absence of 8 cruisers and 10 torpedo boats, worth \$25,000,000. This vacuum has to be filled. It must be filled. It shall be filled—is not a government's mission the mission to promote prosperity? Accordingly, the Dominion of Canada has decided upon a \$25,000,000 appropriation to build 8 cruisers and 10 torpedo boats.

Some more flashlights are thrown into the holy of holies of that sacrosanct thing known as the "Sanctity of the Capitalist Family" by the suicide of Mrs. Jane Clark Procter Jones of Toledo, O., connected with the soap manufacturing firm of Procter and Gamble, and by the divorce proceedings instituted in St. Louis by Mrs. Elaine G. Golet against her husband Dr. Augustus H. Golet of the multi-millionaire Golet family. Socialism must, indeed, be very wicked to move in a direction calculated to disturb such "sanctities."

In recounting the points of pre-eminence on which he counted to redeem France from the charge of decadence preferred against her by Prof. David Starr Jordan, why did not Ambassador Jusserand mention the fact of her being the mother of the General Confederation of Labor, the nearest approach to the industrial union of the working class which is yet in existence?

The latest joke that comes from the West is a Court scene in which the Magistrate asks the plaintiff: "Will you swear that the prisoner stole your umbrella?" and the plaintiff hedges with the answer: "Your Honor, I will swear that he stole the umbrella I was carrying."—How many property-holders, who rush to Court charging the prisoner with theft, could swear that the property stolen by the accused was not itself stolen property in the hands of the accuser?

Who are the William Guggenheim and his wife Grace, whom, as principals in a divorce suit granted in Chicago in 1901, Judge Honore of Chicago now summons to show cause why the decree should not be set aside on the ground of collusion? Can this William be one of seven Colorado Guggenheims of labor-savings-smelting fame, and one of whom landed himself in the United States Senate? Whether he is or is not, one thing is certain—he is no Socialist, but a bright particular pillar that supports the dome of capitalist "Sanctity of the Family" also known as the "Sanctity of Childless Fatherhood and Motherhood."

The tragedy of the struggle between workingmen, caused by Craft Unionism, has just performed another bloody act. Craft Union and non-Union men in the iron-molding industry of Toledo have flown at one another's throats and spilt blood that should pulsate unifiedly against the employing class—the iron molding masters in this instance.

"Profit and loss" is the head under which moneys paid to Congressmen are entered in the books of the Corporations that make the payments. There may be some "loss" in these transactions but the "profit" certainly counterbalances the "loss" by a large majority.

Mr. Thomas Crimmins of the Socialist party may now expect to be called "Tommy," and slurred in other ways by the eminent publicist Robert Hunter. This gentleman having given another example of the shallowness of his information, this time not on biology but on the history of the country, in a windy article in which he referred to Thomas Paine as a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Mr. Crimmins punctured that nonsense. Look out, Mr. Crimmins. Nonsense, when advanced by an "anti-foreign hordes" and "Old Stockist," must be bowed down to as sense. If not, why, then, you are "Tommy," or "Danny," or—

As stated in the correspondence from Faribault, published elsewhere in this issue, E. B. Ford, Editor of "The Referendum" has been sentenced \$75 or 60 days for exposing the conduct of the worthy Faribault Police. Ford, who is no tax-paying Kangaroo, and has no Kangaroo cubs in his head concerning who pays the taxes, neatly turned the tables on his would-be persecuting taxpayers. Although they tried upon him their blandishments that he pay the fine, he decided to go to jail, and thus make them pay the fine them-

While "Business," like a shipwrecked mariner, is anxiously sweeping the horizon for signs of returning Prosperity, the barometer is giving indications that, not only is the storm not over, but that it threatens to break out with renewed force, giving a fresh setback to Prosperity.

The London despatches announcing that Ambassadors Reid, White and Hill have conveyed to the British, French, and German Governments, respectively, the "intention of a strong American syndicate to assert its right to participate in the Chinese loan for the financing of the Hankow-Sze-Chuen Railway"—these despatches have far deeper significance than appears on the surface.

On the surface, the despatches would denote the impudence of purse-pride; they would also denote the demoralization of the diplomatic service. As a matter of course, capitalist Ambassadors represent capitalist interests; consequently, all that these Ambassadors ever did was to fight abroad for their home capitalist concerns. It is, however, novel

seives by keeping him 60 days.

Though replete with good points, the lecture of Prof. Rudolph M. Binder on "Socialism," delivered in Chatham, N. J., slipped badly on a point of much significance. The professor expressed the belief that "the time is coming when the church will be required to take part in politics."—That time "coming"? This shows an utter misconception of what the organizations called churches are. There never was a time when, from its inception, and so long as it at all could, the church, of what denomination soever, was not in politics, up to its eyebrows. Churches are but politics in ambush.

Mark Twain is to be congratulated. Not a few of his ardent admirers as a philosopher who scatters wisdom in the garb of jests, wondered, when they saw his "intimate attachment" to the now defunct H. H. Rogers of Standard Oil fame, and when they heard that the news of Rogers' death "shocked" him;—aye, they wondered whether Mark Twain's Muse had deserted him. She has not. The witty set of "Don'ts" with which Mark Twain addressed the graduating girls of St. Timothy's School, at Catsville, Md., and which culminated with "Don't marry—I mean to excess," proves the philosopher and jester to be still in full possession of his powers.

The Brooklyn saloon keeper who has adorned his shop with the sign: "Use no profane language," should close his place and set up as a sign painter in Washington. Hundreds of such inscriptions are wanted just now in the Senatorial and Congressional chambers, coat-rooms, lobbies, committee rooms,—in short, in all the nooks and approaches of the Legislative Branch. What is more, legends of that character will be in increasing demand until that grand upheaval comes which will shift the center of government from the Potomac to wherever the Executive Committee of the workers' Industrial Union is in session.

An old Mississippi river pilot used to tell of how he one day got a crew of Negro "longshoremen" to lay in a cargo of cotton in simply unheard-of time, to enable him to catch a tide. "I just put a band up on the for'ard deck, playin' 'Dixie,'" his story went; "and well, you should 'a' seen them darkies run! When they got that cotton in, there wasn't a tired set o' men along the whole levee!" Similar in purpose to this skipper's "Dixie" is the general order just issued by the Mayor to the street cleaners of the city, compelling them upon their "splendid appearance in the parade" the other day.

Chicago shop girls, required to present a neat appearance, earn \$6 to \$7 Episcopal Bishop Anderson of that diocese, has unearthed that fact, and with it the kindred fact that those girls need at least \$9 a week to live on. Query: What is Episcopal Bishop Anderson going to do now—deliver sermons to shop girls against adopting the "unsocial method" of making both ends meet, or squarely denounce the employers of those girls for bleeding them so deeply that nothing but that same "unsocial method" remains open to them?

to see the Ambassadors of this country in England, France, and Germany used frankly as stock-brokers in the interest of a syndicate of American bankers formed for operating in a fourth country—China. This is, no doubt, a symptom of demoralization. But that should not shock anyone, not after the recent discovery, in the instance of heiress Garwood, that our Embassies had become matrimonial clearing houses.

The real significance of the despatches in question is the bearing they have upon returning Prosperity.

A feature of capitalism is that production does not depend upon the ability and the anxiety of Labor to produce. Production—its starting and its stoppage—depends upon the opinion of the capitalist overlords as to whether it is profitable or not to set the wheels of production in motion. If they think the prospects for profits good, then the wheels revolve. If they think the prospects less favorable, then the wheels go slowly. If they think the prospects bad, then the wheels stop. It matters

not how many people are hungry and in need through want of work; if the prospects for profit are not favorable money capital hides in bank vaults; the oil requisite to lubricate the wheels of fixed capital can not be had; all that may be seen of it is a little fitful stream for soup-houses—not for production.

Now, then, the forming of a "strong syndicate" of American money men to operate in China means, in plain English, that the capitalist oil, upon which Prosperity depends, does not find this country just now promising enough for profits, and, consequently, has been collected in tanks to finance more promising undertakings in China.

"Prosperity"—that is, the opportunity for Labor to drop 5 drops of sweat for the capitalist so that it may drop 1 drop of sweat for itself—"Prosperity" may be at the doors of China, but not at the doors of America. The syndicate that is to finance undertakings in China, and in whose behalf the United States British, French, and German Embassies are bullying and bearing tells plainly enough what is to be expected here.

POUREN BANQUET

TENDERED TO HERBERT PARSONS AND ASSOCIATE COUNSEL IN THE POUREN CASE.

Friends of Russian Revolution Gather to Celebrate Victory in Fight with Ministers of the Czar—The Conflict Not Ended—The Speeches and the Speech Makers.

The Pourten Defence Conference gave a banquet Tuesday evening, June 8th, at Cafe Boulevard, to Herbert Parsons, I. A. Hourwich, and S. O. Pollock, counsel in the case of Jan Janoff Pourten, the political refugee from Russia whom the Pourten Defence Conference had snatched from the bloody hand of the Czar when it was reached out here in an effort to pull Pourten back to Russia.

The large dining room was crowded, when after an excellent menu, toast master Louis Marshall announced the toasts. The audience was a cosmopolitan one. Extremes had met, just as in the Defence Conference itself men with widely divergent views had worked harmoniously to one end, united by one common sentiment, the traditional American right of asylum.

The first toast was "The Struggle for Justice" to which Professor Hourwich responded. He gave a most interesting statement of facts pertaining to the difficulties that had to be overcome in the Pourten case. He dwelt at length upon the difficulty often experienced in proving by the law of evidence that which everyone may know. The Baltic provinces were in organized revolt, they had set up their own "Continental Congress." Russia clearly recognized the character of the revolution, fifty thousand troops were sent to the scene, yet when it came to "proving" this by "evidence," as was demanded in the Pourten case, a gigantic task was before the Defence Conference. After the revolution was put down the minutes of the parliamentary body disappeared, the members thereof were compelled to flee, so that it was no easy task to prove to the satisfaction of the United States government the fact that Pourten was, as the Defence Conference maintained, a political refugee, and not, as the Russian Government asserted, a common criminal who had fled from justice.

Professor Hourwich described the workings of the Russian governmental machinery. Pourten had written to his parents telling them of his escape and safe arrival here. Private correspondence is not inviolate in Russia. Government officers opened the letter. Pourten had revealed his whereabouts, the great machine began to grind, cog upon cog, until it seemed as if the United States government too was but a part in the vast Russian machine; then it was that the Defence Conference was organized, and cut the connecting belt that the Czar had slipped on to the wheel here. The speaker warned that there must be no let up in watchfulness upon the part of the friends of Russian Freedom here, Russia will continue to give them plenty of work to do.

Toast master Marshall read a letter from Oscar Straus, newly appointed

Minister to Turkey, expressing sympathy with the purpose of the meeting.

J. B. Reynolds responded to the toast "American Friends of Russian Freedom." Among the things he said, evoking great applause, was the announcement by him that Herbert Parsons was now the president of the Friends of Russian Freedom.

Dr. Paul S. Kaplan, treasurer of the Pourten Defence Conference, spoke to the toast "The Sins of War." While paying due tribute to all the other and necessary features of the work of the Conference, Dr. Kaplan told of the raising of the sinews of war in the shape of the cash needed to conduct the fight. The services of counsel were gratis, but other necessary expenses amounted to over \$6,000. There were several fair-sized donations to the fund but the balance came from the pockets of the already impoverished wage workers.

Congressman Bennett, the next speaker, expressed the belief that the love of political liberty was not dead in the breasts of the American people whose ancestors had come here fifty or a hundred or more years ago. He thought that the love of political freedom was as intense as ever, consecrated as it was upon many hard fought fields.

To the toast "The Press" three speakers were assigned: Hamilton Holt, editor of "The Independent," Daniel De Leon, editor of the Daily People, and Alexander Jonas, editor of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung." Jonas did not put in an appearance.

Mr. Holt made some witty remarks apropos of a speech he had recently delivered in the west.

Daniel De Leon said the press has been called a ministry; it is that, but what is a ministry? There was a widespread superstition that a ministry is a thing from which opinions emanate, while as a matter of fact a ministry is a thing which reflects the opinions of those whom it ministers to. The best way in which to enlist the service of the press was to scatter information among those whose opinion the press reflects. Every nation has the sort of government it deserves, every parish has the ministry it deserves, and every circle of readers has the press it deserves. An ignorant and uninformed circle of readers will have a stupid press. The many excellent facts presented by Professor Hourwich should be made known to the public. Of course all effect reacted back upon cause. The effect of the information conveyed to the press would stimulate public information. But the first and best way to bring this about was by word of mouth agitation. In that way Professor Hourwich's facts would have to be made known in the first instance. In the same way other important facts with regard to Russia should be made known. One of these facts with regard to Russia of which our people seem to know nothing, is that the Russian Government is the only government that dares insult the United States by discriminating between our citizens in the matter of passports, and our government brooks the insult.

The speaker, turning to Congressman Parsons and Bennett, said that his party—the Socialist Labor Party—was not in the habit of appealing to capitalist Congressmen, but that to the extent that the ethics of his party would allow him, he would appeal to the two gentlemen that they jack up the Committee on Foreign Relations of the House to demand not simply the abrogation of the extra-

dition treaty with Russia but also the sundering of all diplomatic relations with Russia so long as that country persisted in doing us the affront of discriminating between our citizens.

De Leon closed by saying that the broadcast scattering of information upon all these things, so that the press might reflect the information, was of vital importance to the Russian revolution. It was his opinion that the strategic point in the Russian revolution was not Russia, but America. The day that information was general on the subject, that day the Czar's goose would be cooked.

To Meyer London was given the toast, "Russian Americans." He expressed the thought that not only were Russian Americans aiding the cause in Russia, they were also instilling in the American people higher ideals of human freedom and educating also the Jews who were not Russian Jews, the Schiffs, and others, in principles of justice. Some Jews, he declared, seem to think that the Schiffs, the German Jews, and American Jews, were made of a finer, nicer, clay; while when it came to the Russian Jews, only dirty common clay had been used in their making.

In proposing the toast, "American Women in the Struggle for Freedom," toast master Marshall, in calling upon Miss Lillian Wald to respond, paid high tribute to her devotion in the Pourten case. She might not have proceeded along the grooves a lawyer would go, but womanlike she had got there just the same.

Miss Wald said she had not noticed that the women's work had differed so very much from that of the men. She didn't see why they should be separated from the men, as they did their work in just the same way. Miss Wald recalled that in Russia the women were as devoted to the cause of freedom as the men. She told how Mrs. Burrows, an American woman, sixty-five years of age, had gone to Russia to see if she could not connect with a woman Russian revolutionist buried alive in a dungeon.

Simon O. Pollock, in responding to the toast, "The Martyrs," said that while he had not suffered martyrdom himself, the roll of martyrs in Russia was a long and heartrending one, a huge blot upon present day civilization. The speaker gave extensive facts and figures upon the subject.

Mr. Strunsky, of the "Evening Post," being present, was also invited to say something about "The Press." He said that he agreed with De Leon as to the character of the press, an institution that reflects the times, always waiting and hoping for something to happen. Pourten, he declared, had done more for the press than it had done for him. His case had brought to their attention facts not generally known and much less realized. Mr. Strunsky told how the newspapers are often at a loss for news to fill their columns, especially on Mondays, said he dryly. Russia was quiet, in fact all Europe was quiet, Asia was quiet, America was quiet—even Africa quiet, and there were they, the newspaper men, sitting with pencils sharpened waiting for something to reflect. Pourten had furnished a fact to the press that stimulated useful work.

Moses Oppenheimer spoke of the work of the parties of Socialism throughout the world in endeavoring to compel the capitalist class to quit the methods of warfare of the barbarians, where no quarter is given to the vanquished. The Russian government had tried this method on Pourten and it was balked.

In a neat speech Dr. Henry Moskowitz presented to Herbert Parsons on behalf of the Pourten Defence Conference a beautifully engrossed set of resolutions signed by the members. The resolutions expressed the appreciation of the Conference for the devoted, untiring and disinterested service that Mr. Parsons had rendered in the Pourten case.

In responding Mr. Parsons modestly said that he hoped that he really deserved some of the many nice things that had been said of him by the speakers of the evening. He told of the circumstances to which he attributed his having been drawn into the case, the interest he took in it, and his great satisfaction at its successful issue. He expressed his pleasure at having been associated in the Pourten case with Professor Hourwich and Mr. Pollock, who had ably backed up whatever efforts he had been able to make. He said he agreed with De Leon who had indicated that the love of freedom had abated in this country, and he said that steps had already been taken by himself and Congressman Bennett to redress the wrong of discrimination between our citizens committed by Russia. Mr. Parsons rendered a glowing tribute to the witnesses in the case.

(Continued on page 2)

CONN. SOCIALISTS

Meet in State Convention and Draft Plans to Circulate S. L. P. Press.

Rockville, Conn., June 9.—The nineteenth annual State convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Connecticut was held at S. L. P. Hall, Hartford, May 31. The convention was called to order by state secretary F. Fellermann, and was attended by eleven delegates representing six sections.

After preliminary routine work the convention organized with Joseph Marek, New Haven, as permanent chairman, and E. Sherman, Rockville, as permanent secretary.

The reports of state secretary and Sections were received and showed good activity during the past year, determination to continue to work zealously, brushing aside all obstacles, and resolution to bring the message of the Socialist Labor Party before the working class.

The State Executive Committee in its report urged co-operation in constructive work in order that a strong organization may be built up in the state.

At the afternoon session the convention took up the recommendation of the committee on Party Press, Agitation and Organization and Ways and Means. After a thorough discussion the following recommendations were adopted: First—That we recommend to this convention that Sections and Party members do all in their power to further the circulation of the Party Press, especially its English organs, the Daily and Weekly People, by whatever means possible, and we further recommend that Sections and members try and adopt the following means to that end; procure boys to sell the Daily and Weekly People at the entrances of the various shops, factories and mills in their localities, and if possible establish Weekly People routes. The Sections are to aid the boy or boys in procuring first readers and thus give the boy a start. The members will find it a fact that it is easier to induce a man to become a reader of the Weekly by bringing it to him weekly at the expense of two cents. Persistent help by comrades will easily result in establishing good-sized routes.

Second—That Sections establish literary stands in workingmen's quarters and in other available public places, at which stands all Socialist literature be exhibited and Party Press advertised.

Third—That a thorough plan of advertising the Party Press by show cards, posters and throwaways be adopted.

Fourth—That Sections make it their business to supply the libraries and reading rooms in their respective localities with Party papers and Party literature, especially the Sue books.

Fifth—That Sections, without fail, follow up expired subs of Daily and Weekly People.

Sixth—That the plan of the N. E. C. of disposing of the ten cent coupons sent to sections by the N. E. C. to help the National Agitation Fund be followed up persistently so that we may retain purchasers as permanent subscribers to Party organs.

On Agitation and Organization it was recommended that Sections arrange for lectures during the winter months and open-air meetings during the warm weather, and to advertise at these lectures our press and literature. The State Committee to inquire of sections whether they carry out these plans and, wherever necessary, to aid sections.

That the State Executive Committee keep up activity in sections and visit unorganized places to form new sections.

That Sections adopt a plan of systematic distribution of literature, at least once a month.

Ways and Means: Recommended that sections hold picnics and make any other arrangements for the benefit of the State Agitation Fund.

Hartford was again chosen as the seat of the incoming State Committee.

After the business of the convention was transacted, the delegates, mostly all old war horses, enthusiastically pledged themselves to work devotedly in building up a strong organization in the State, and advance by all means the cause of Socialism by spreading the Party organs and literature.

E. Sherman.

While watching the sub-getting contest between New York State and California do not yourself be idle. Push the S. L. P. propaganda.

LAKE SEAMEN'S BRAVE REVOLT

FIENDISH "WELFARE" WORK, THE SPY SYSTEM, AND THE CONTINUOUS DISCHARGE BOOK, SOME OF THE COMPANY OUTRAGES WHICH LED TO IT—MEN KEPT AT WORK AT THE PISTOL'S POINT—DELIBERATE PLAN TO SMASH UP SEAMEN'S HOMES.

Awakened almost too late to the abyss into which their employers are striving to push them, and against which their craft union will, it is feared, prove powerless to protect them, thousands of seamen and ship workers on the Great Lakes are making a valiant stand for liberty and to keep themselves and their callings from becoming still further degraded by the arbitrary conditions imposed upon them by ship owners. In the face of powerful opposition of the master class, the lake workers are making a hard effort to keep American seamen at employment eight months in the year at a fair wage.

The engineers, firemen, seamen, oilers, water tenders, cooks, and stewards on the vessels in the Lake Carriers' Association are on strike, 9,000 in all, in protest against the action of the Lake Carriers' Association in trying to foist upon the lake workers what appears to them a system of employment calculated to pull further down the already declining standard of American seamen. Labor questions of great interest are involved in this bitter struggle on the lakes, a struggle which is not understood in the least by the average American who takes for gospel truth the purchased untruths of the daily capitalist press.

So thorough has been the seamen's protest against the new employment system of the Lake Carriers' Association that the ship owners are not able to man over one-third of their vessels. None is manned by a competent crew. So eager are the captains and shipping masters to get crews, that they resort to force to keep inexperienced men at work on the vessels. "Gun men" are in evidence on many of the ships, and workers who have never signed contracts are forcibly kept aboard some of the freighters.

Several days ago, in the city of Cleveland, the wives of two artisans reported to the police that their husbands were missing from home. The police took no immediate steps to find the lost men. The wives, however, started a search for their husbands. They traced them to the iron ore docks. There they learned they had been seen boarding a vessel. A search was then instituted and they were traced to a certain ship. When he appeared near the ship, one of the men was seen to attempt to jump into the water. He was held back by a man with a gun.

The case was finally brought to the notice of the assistant district attorney. That man took action immediately. When his deputies went aboard to get the shanghaied workmen, the captain said he had allowed them to leave the ship as they had become homesick. That is but one case with which to illustrate the fact that the vessel owners are mighty hard up for men to make up working crews.

The flocks in all the principal cities touched by the strike are patrolled night and day by a small army of policemen, the chiefs of police going on the mistaken theory that the seamen are ruffians of the first water.

The strikers have sufficient reason for quitting work, and the public, when the real cause of the strike becomes known, will sympathize with the mariners. The passenger ships are not affected by the strike in the least.

In the spring of 1908 the Lake Carriers' Association adopted a resolution declaring the "open shop" policy, but specifically stating that "no discrimination" was to be practiced against anyone. The unions replied that they feared no system in which there was "no discrimination." Therefore, the unions innocently purposed to give the association a chance to show what the "open shop" policy really was. The union men went to work as fast as ships went into commission, leaving their homes, quitting the jobs they had held during the winter, and, in many cases, paying out quite large sums of money to get to their ship. Although no warning had been given by the association, the vessel owners did not propose to let the union men work in peace. On May 14, 1908, it was announced that thereafter no men would be permitted to ship upon association vessels except through the Lake Carriers' shipping offices. All seamen were required to register in such offices, where, it developed, persecution of the union men was inaugurated.

About June 9, 1908, the captains of the Pittsburgh Steamship Company (the marine branch of the U. S. Steel Corporation) began to discharge their crews, stating they had received orders so to do, for no other reason than that the men declined to hand over their membership cards to the captains and agree to quit the unions. The captains of all the other vessels in the association quickly followed the lead of the Pitts-

burg Steamship Company in discharging their crews.

As employment had been scarce during the winter and spring and as the unions wished to keep as many union men as possible at work so as to ward off hunger, they issued duplicate cards to their members, one card to hand over to the captains or shipping masters when too hard pressed on the question of unionism. In order to avoid a general lockout in hard times, the officers of the union advised their men to deny they were union men. This move left the vessel owners without any way of weeding out the union men.

The association men, however, did not remain long idle in this campaign against the unions. They next issued "declarations," which reminded one of the horrible Spanish Inquisition. The association gave the men the choice of signing documents reading, "I am a union man," or "I am a non-union man." In self-defense, the men, upon the advice of the union officers, signed the non-union declaration, so as to foil the purpose of the association trap. Finally, the association shipping masters required seamen to take oaths renouncing all allegiance to the unions, and to swear they would never join a labor organization as long as they sailed for a living. By dodging each blow of the association managers, however, the union seamen, engineers, cooks, firemen, stewards, oilers, and water tenders got through last season, only to run against worse conditions this spring, when the association captains got ready to put their ships into commission.

This spring, declaring to meet the representatives of the unions, the Lake Carriers' Association inaugurated the merciless continuous discharge book and association assembly room system, under the name of the "welfare" plan. This arbitrary "welfare" plan is the real bone of contention in the lake strike. Each seaman, upon the payment of \$1 to the Lake Carriers' Association, receives a discharge book, which he must retain in order to secure employment again on an association boat. He must deposit the book with the sailing master, and, upon "quitting" the vessel, it may be returned to him, and it may not.

If the book is returned, it is marked with what the captain considers the man's ability as a seaman. If, however, the captain should take a personal dislike to a seaman, it is more than likely the book will not be returned to the sailor. On account of some little whim of the captain, then, the sailor may not sail again on any ship in the Lake Carriers' Association. It is not unreasonable for the sailors to object to this blacklisting scheme, for he sees himself put into a humiliating condition of servitude by the "welfare" plan. He is held in constant fear the captain will find some imaginary fault with him and so hold back the book; he must always dread that the master will refuse to return his book when his term of employment ends, and, if he desires to quit before his time is up, he must hesitate, the terror of being deprived of his book binding him to an unpleasant ship.

A person knowing anything whatsoever of life on board a freight ship, realizes existence proves mighty uncomfortable for the men who are held down to their work through fear. Under the "welfare" system, the sailor has no redress for ill-treatment. The captain or the mate may drive a sailor to work 36 hours on a stretch. If the man complains of such treatment his book is held after his discharge.

The spying system, which is one of the chief parts of the "welfare" plan, takes all independence from the seaman. It is the captain's word against his, when an appeal, a costly affair, is taken up by the sailor in an effort to get his book back. In order to get to the Conciliation Board to air his grievance, the sailor may have to pay \$10 or \$20, and then the only other witness before the board will be the captain, and, in the interest of discipline, it would be wild to even dream that the association men would take a seaman's word before that of the captain of an association vessel. So you see, under the "welfare" system, the men get the worst of the bargain at every turn.

One of the worst evils in the Lake Carriers' "welfare" plan is the scheme devised for having the men bearing association books gather at the association assembly rooms when they are out of work. The married men, who get too little time ashore with their families as it is, will be forced to hang around the assembly rooms in order to get a chance to sign with out-going vessels. The single men living with their parents, will be forced to quit home when on

shore in order to get a chance to book with the association shipping masters. The men who crowd the boarding-houses in the vicinity, however, will have the first call on the vacant places. In that way, the married men will gradually be ousted from the calling.

Under the association scheme, the shipping masters will also begin to rely upon the boarding-house keepers for men to fill up crews. They will get some "graft" at first from the boarding-house keepers, who will gladly slip the shipping masters \$1 a head for men shipped from their houses. The "crimps," as they are called, will pay this "graft" for the sake of getting their houses advertised. When, however, the business on the lakes becomes brisk and men are in demand in large numbers, the boarding-house keepers will turn around and say they will furnish men at \$2 a head for a voyage. The owners will object to paying this money, but, when they find they cannot get men without so paying, they will arrange with the "crimps" to ship the men at reduced wages.

So, you see, the men in the hands of the "crimps" get beaten coming and going. The "crimp," you may be sure, after his house gets the reputation of being a good shipping place, "trims" his boarders in good fashion, turns them loose at reduced wages, holds a debt against them so they will come back, and gets a fat bonus out of the Carriers' Association for furnishing men.

The only objection voiced by the Carriers' Association against unions is a claim that the unions "interfere with discipline." The officers of the association do not cite any specific cases to strengthen their assertion. The real point of the matter is, however, that the Lake Carriers' Association, which appears to be dominated by the Pittsburgh Steamship company, is following the policy of the United States Steel Corporation in adopting the "open shop" scheme of employment.

Mention has been made above of the "union" or "non-union" declarations which were put up to the seamen and others to find out whether they belonged to unions. More interesting is the document renouncing allegiance to unions, which was issued in 1908 by the Lake Carriers' Association. A copy of the oath follows:

State of Ohio, County of Cuyahoga, SS. I, _____, being first duly sworn, depose and says as follows:

I hereby renounce all allegiance to any and all labor unions, particularly the Stewards', Seamen's, Firemen's and Oilers', and I declare it to be my intention not to join either as long as I follow sailing for a living.

I am, therefore, a non-union man and, if I get a position on a lake vessel, in the event of any strike of any description involving the _____ Union, I will stand by the ship and faithfully perform my duties as such employee despite such strikes or orders of any Unions.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ 1909....

Notary Public.

DUTY OF THE READER

As a reader of the Weekly People we take it that you are interested in seeing the Socialist Movement grow more rapidly, but perhaps you never stopped to consider that you can help to make it grow.

The way to help is by telling the "other fellow," your shopmate, the man next door, your friend up the street. Tell them about Socialism; get them to subscribe to the Weekly People.

We need your help. We want your help. It is not much that we ask of you—just one new subscriber to the Weekly People.

We ask you to give this help right now. Get out and see your friends. Talk the matter over with them. We are sure that you will be able to get a new reader without much trouble. In fact you will find it a good experience for you.

You will find that your friends are ready to hear about Socialism. Try the experiment of getting a new reader.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

POUREN BANQUET.

(Continued from page one.)

without whom success would have been impossible and who with admirable abnegation came forward although at the risk of exposing themselves to extradition proceedings.

It was one o'clock in the morning when the successful banquet adjourned. Jan Janoff Pouren was present, looking better than when he appeared at the Socialist Labor Party May Day meeting in Cooper Union. He has picked up sufficient English to appreciate some of the points made by the speakers.

J. H.

DIVISION OF LABOR, AND MACHINERY

THEIR EFFECT UPON THE WORKING CLASS IS TO MAKE LABOR PRODUCE MORE AND RECEIVE LESS.

The greater division of labor enables one laborer to accomplish the work of five, ten, or twenty laborers; it therefore increases competition among the laborers fivefold, tenfold, or twentyfold. The laborers compete not only by selling themselves one cheaper than the other, but also by one doing the work of five, ten, or twenty; and they are forced to compete in this manner by the division of labor, which is introduced and steadily improved by capital.

Furthermore, to the same degree in which the division of labor increases, is the labor simplified. The special skill of the laborer becomes worthless. He becomes transformed into a monotonous force of production, with neither physical nor mental elasticity. His work becomes accessible to all; therefore competitors press upon him from all sides. Moreover, it must be remembered that the more simple, the more easily learned the work is, so much the less is the cost of production, the expense of its acquisition, and so much the lower must the wages sink—for, like the price of any other commodity, they are determined by the cost of production. Therefore, in the same measure in which labor becomes more unsatisfactory, more repulsive, does competition increase and wages decrease. The laborer seeks to maintain the total of his wages for a given time by performing more labor, either by working a greater number of hours, or by accomplishing more in the same number of hours. Thus, urged on by want, he himself multiplies the disastrous effects of division of labor.

The result is: the more he works, the less he receives. And for this simple reason: the more he works, the more he competes against his fellow workmen, the more he compels them to compete against him, and to offer themselves on the same wretched conditions as he does; so that, in the last analysis, he competes against himself as a member of the working class.

Machinery produces the same effects, but upon a much larger scale. It supplants skilled laborers by unskilled, men by women, adults by children; where newly introduced, it throws the workers upon the streets in great masses; and as it becomes more highly developed and more productive it discards them in additional though smaller numbers.

The economists tell us, to be sure, that those laborers who have been rendered superfluous by machinery find new avenues of employment. They dare not assert directly that the same laborers that have been discharged find situations in new branches of labor. Facts cry out too loudly against this lie. Strictly speaking, they only maintain that new means of employment will be found for other sections of the working class; for example, for that portion of the young generation of laborers who were about

to enter upon that branch of industry which had been abolished. Of course, this is a great satisfaction to the disabled laborers. There will be no lack of fresh exploitable blood and muscle for the Messrs. Capitalists—the dead may bury their dead. This consolation seems to be intended more for the comfort of the capitalists themselves than for their laborers. If the whole class of the wage-laborers were to be annihilated by machinery, how terrible that would be for capital, which, without wage-labor, ceases to be capital.

But even if we assume that all who are directly forced out of employment by machinery, as well as all of the rising generation who were waiting for a chance of employment in the same branch of industry, do actually find some new employment—are we to believe that this new employment would pay as high wages as the one they have lost? If it did, it would be in contradiction to all the laws of political economy. We have seen how modern industry always tends to the substitution of the simpler and more subordinate employments for the higher and more complex ones. How, then, could a mass of workers thrown out of one branch of industry by machinery find refuge in another branch, unless they were to be paid more poorly?

An exception to the law has been adduced, namely, the workers who are employed in the manufacture of machinery itself. As soon as there is in industry a greater demand for and a greater consumption of machinery, it is said that the number of machines must necessarily increase; consequently, also, the employment of workers in machine manufacture;—and the workers in this branch of industry are skilled, even educated, workers.

Since the year 1840 this assertion, which even before that date was only half true, has lost all semblance of truth; for the most diverse machines are now applied to the manufacture of the machines themselves on quite as extensive a scale as in the manufacture of cotton yarn, and the laborers employed in machine factories can but play the role of very stupid machines alongside of the highly ingenious machines.

But in the place of the man who has been dismissed by the machine, the factory may employ, perhaps, three children and one woman! And must not the wages of the man have previously sufficed for the three children and one woman? Must not the minimum wages have sufficed for the preservation and propagation of the race? What, then, do these beloved bourgeois phrases prove? Nothing more than that now four times as many workers' lives are used up as there were previously, in order to obtain the livelihood of one working family.

THE MULE.

Thought He Couldn't Go Without Someone on His Back.

Said the Grey mule to the Black 'Un, one morning, "I'd like very much to go to town to-day."

"Well, why don't you go?" asked the Black 'Un.

"I've got no one to ride me," answered the Grey.

"What's the matter with your feet?" "Nothing, Why?"

"Do you mean to tell me you can carry a rider, but your feet can't carry you?"

"Nothing of the sort," said the Grey; "but I can't go without a rider, can I?"

"Of all the blithering nonsense!" said the Black 'Un.

"Nonsense, indeed. Do you intend to be smarter than your master?"

"No; but I know that much."

"You know nothing at all, because I heard master say the other day that the worker couldn't work without somebody to employ him. He's educated and ought to know. He does know. So I know I can't go to town without a rider. I am not going to fly in the face of common sense and political economy by trying."—The Labor Leader.

.. Antipatriotism ..

Celebrated address of Gustave Nerve at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, before the jury of La Seine.

An excellent answer to Capitalist Jingoism and capital exploitation of the need of international unity of the working class.

Price 5 Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

THINGS TO THINK ABOUT.

The imbecility of man is always inviting the impudence of power.—Emerson.

As to what we call the masses and common men—there are no common men. All men are at last of a size and true art is only possible on the conviction that every talent has its apotheosis somewhere.—Emerson.

Under Socialism the talent which every man has will have every opportunity and means to attain its apotheosis—a blessing alike to its holder and mankind.

No longer will millions of the flower of humanity "waste their sweetness on the desert air." The way to mend the bad (social) world is to create the right world.—Emerson.

The capitalist world can't be mended; it must be ended.

The workers when they come together on the industrial field will find that all their experiences as unionists in the past will be of great service to them; they will see that a very large part of the work of building up the Commonwealth of Labor has been already done by themselves under the lash of the capitalist.

To make one blade of grass grow all nature must co-operate.—Diderot.

According to present appearances the parents of the wage-slave class are about to experience the truthfulness of this. Of course, the owning class parents will be under no apprehension about their worthy offspring, who, as everybody knows, has no courage above that of the sneak thief, and who always take the best care of their carcasses—catch them facing danger in any shape. The murder, slow or quick, of the working class and their offspring is the sole condition of existence of the rich.—Sydney, Australia, People.

Evansville Schoolboys Help Strikers.

Evansville, Ind., June 11.—Because their teachers were riding on street cars, against which there is a strike of motormen and conductors, boys of the Centennial school went on a strike this week.

The comrades and friends of the Empire State will have to hustle if they would beat the boys of the Golden State in getting subscriptions.

STRIKE-BREAKERS STRIKE.

Were Imported to Denver by Contractors to Smash Building Trades Strike.

Denver, June 5.—A strike of the professional strike-breakers who came to Denver to take the places of Building Trades Council men is the latest development in the war of the contractors' association against the council men. A dozen tile setters who have made strike-breaking their vocation claim the contractors have violated their agreement with them and have refused to pay their board and room rent which it is claimed they guaranteed for sixty days.

These "scab heroes" have been stopping at the La Court rooming house, Fifteenth and Tremont streets, and eating at the Roberts lunch room near there. When their advance rent became due the boarding mistress threatened to put them out unless they paid their rent. They have worked only a few days since coming here, they say, and cannot even get transportation home.

The men are all employees of Otto Williams, the professional strike-breaker of Chicago. When they appealed to the contractors they were told that the contractors already had expended \$2,500 for railroad fare, each having cost them \$20 per day for board, room, wages and guards, and that they would not spend any more except to pay them the rates

"The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the Australian Socialist League and Socialist Labor Party.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

Every Wage Worker Should Read It.

Written by Workingmen
Published by Workingmen
The only STRAIGHTOUT, UNCOMPROMISING SOCIALIST PAPER.
Circulating in Australasia.

TRUTHFUL No Literary Hacks
SOUND No Labor Skinners
SCIENTIFIC No Political Trimmers
BUT AN OUTSPOKEN ADVOCATE OF REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM.

Subscription Price (outside Australasia), \$2 per year; \$1 for six months.

Send Subscriptions to
The WEEKLY PEOPLE,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

Ancient Society

By Lewis H. Morgan

This is a great work, furnishing the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels.

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and re-read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the work is now within the reach of all.

The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the PRICE OF \$1.50.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

promised. A dozen men left the headquarters of the contractors to find a lawyer in order to bring suit. They said they would advise every strike-breaker in the country of the treatment they have received.

New light was thrown on the building trades squabble here when it was made public that the contractors and brotherhood carpenters have been working together under a different agreement than that first made and given to the press. The new agreement gives the carpenters the right to take part in sympathetic strikes and also contains the clause charging independent contractors 70 cents an hour, while association contractors are only charged 60 cents.

The Iron Arrowhead

By EUGENE SUE

Translated from the Original French by DANIEL DE LEON

This tale is of the Northman invasion of France. Even in the driest work of history that event makes interesting reading. Sue's brilliant pen presents it in thrilling style, which is as instructive as it is entertaining. Read it! An indispensable link in history.

READY FOR DELIVERY.

CLOTH, PRICE 50 CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

28 City Hall Place, New York.

PAINEISMS

Cutted Here and There from the "Age of Reason."

All national institutions of churches, whether Jewish, Christian, or Turkish, appear to me no other than human inventions, set up to terrify and enslave mankind, and monopolize power and profit.

Infidelity does not consist in believing, or in disbelieving; it consists in professing to believe what he does not believe.

It is impossible to calculate the moral mischief, if I may so express it, that mental lying has produced in society.

Every national church or religion has established itself by pretending some special mission from God, communicated to certain individuals. The Jews have their Moses; the Christians their Jesus Christ, their apostles and saints; and the Turks their Mahomet, as if the way to God was not open to every man alike.

Jesus Christ preached most excellent morality, and the equality of man; but he preached also against the corruptions and avarice of the Jewish priests, and this brought upon him the hatred and vengeance of the whole order of priesthood. The accusation which these priests brought against him was that of sedition and conspiracy against the Roman government, to which the Jews were then subject and tributary; and it is not impossible that the Roman government might have some secret apprehensions of the effects of his doctrine as well as the Jewish priests; neither is it impossible that Jesus Christ had in contemplation the delivery of the Jewish nation from the bondage of the Romans. Between the two, however, this virtuous reformer and revolutionist lost his life.

It is curious to observe how the theory of what is called the Christian Church, sprung out of heathen mythology. A direct incorporation took place in the first instance, by making the reputed founder to be celestially forgotten. The trinity of gods that followed was no other than a reduction of the former plurality, which was about twenty or thirty thousand; the statue of Mary succeeded the statue of Diana of Ephesus; the deification of heroes changed into the canonization of saints; the Mythologists had gods for everything; the Christian Mythologists had saints for everything; the church became as crowded with the one as the pantheon had been with the other; and Rome was the place of both.

It is the fall of the year, the approach and evil of winter, announced by the accession of the autumnal constellation of the serpent of the Zodiac, and not the moral fall of man, that is the key of the allegory, and of the fable in Genesis borrowed from it.

Accustom a people to believe that priests, or any other class of men, can forgive sins, and you will have sins in abundance.

The Cain and Abel of Genesis appear to be no other than the ancient Egyptian story of Typhon and Osiris, the darkness and the light, which answered very well as an allegory without being believed as a fact.

PERSECUTION.

The Reward That Religion Metes to the Scientist.

So late as 1616, Galileo, a Florentine, discovered and introduced the use of telescopes, and by applying them to observe the motions and appearances of the heavenly bodies, afforded additional means for ascertaining the true structure of the universe.

Instead of being esteemed for those discoveries, he was sentenced to renounce them, or the opinions resulting from them, as a damaging heresy. And, prior to that time, Vigilius was condemned to be burned for asserting the antipodes, or in other words, that the earth was a globe, and habitable in every part where there was land; yet the truth of this is now too well known even to be told.

If the belief of errors not-morally bad did no mischief, it would make no part of the moral duty of man to oppose and remove them. There was no moral ill in believing the earth was flat like a trencher, any more than there was moral virtue in believing that it was round like a globe; neither was there any moral ill in believing that the Creator made no other world than this, any more than there was moral virtue in believing that he made millions, and that the infinity of space is filled with worlds.

But when a system of religion is made to grow out of a supposed system of creation that is not true, and to unite

THE SOCIAL EVIL

Cannot Be Eradicated by Tinkering Its Effects.

In an article, "London's Market of Social Vice," appearing in Reynolds's Newspaper, Mrs. Hugh Price Hughes, Superintendent of a West London Mission, relates that "high-born" ladies "shrink from hearing the faintest allusion" to her work. "I have known ladies, after offering me the hospitality of their drawing rooms, to stipulate for perfect silence respecting our work for fear their guests should rise in a body and leave the house."

Speaking of the sad procession of girls and women who belong to the class that are called fallen Mrs. Hughes says: "There is no need for me to do more than hint at the friendless position, that these poor creatures occupy. They are a class apart, and feel themselves to be outcasts. They are shunned, inevitably, by all respectable people, with only the doors of the public house open for their reception. To a great extent they are given to drink; and many a poor girl has assured me that she is compelled to drink in order to carry on her life of shame at all. And yet we find, amid these very sad circumstances, some beautiful traits of character in the midst of much that is degraded. They often display the deepest affection for those whom they have discovered to be their friends; and in many instances exhibit a pathetic desire to save the younger members of their calling from the awful life in which they are themselves involved."

How have these Englishwomen found their way to the Piccadilly streets? Mrs. Hughes says that there are several main causes.

"I find that a great many girls go under who are physically and mentally feeble and weak. They are not properly equipped to fight the battle of life for themselves, and so they fall an easy prey to those who tempt them with alluring promises of plenty of money easily earned."

Then, too, "there are girls whose lives are narrow and humdrum. They long for the good things of life. They sigh for dress, amusement, jewelry. They think, poor things, that by listening to someone who promises them tickets for the theatre and week-end visits to the seaside, joy and happiness will be theirs. And they give way. But they find out, sooner or later, that it all turns to dust and ashes in their grasp."

"We find many girls who, to use their own expression, have gone wrong in the country. They have been unable to face the shame of it in their own neighborhood, and they have left home and come up to London in the hope of hiding their disgrace amid its teeming millions. I have known many who have done that. Perhaps they take refuge in some maternity home, and then they try to fight the battle of life with the little one depending upon them. If they are very strong in body and mind they may succeed, but in a great many cases they lose heart, and go under in the unequal struggle. In their weakness and despair they listen to the voice of the tempter, and the blackness of midnight closes in upon them."

Mrs. Hughes tells of some of these women who resist the drink, and retain somewhat the air of modesty and refinement. One such told her, amid sobs, that she saw no way of escape. She had drifted to London from the country seeking employment, and this was the end. "I am in a spider's web," she said; "I am trapped on all sides."

Mrs. Hughes relates how wonderfully these women change once they are rescued and provided for. But from a reading of her article one must conclude how ineffectual the rescue work is. Mrs. Hughes and her co-workers tackle the evil at the wrong end. There is a cause for the evil. Instead of getting at the cause Mrs. Hughes tries to minimize the horror of the effects. The cause lies in the social system which compels women to sell themselves to the factory lord or the brothel keeper, in either case—that they may live.

itself therewith in a manner almost inseparable therefrom, the case assumes an entirely different ground. It is then that errors, not morally bad, become fraught with the same mischiefs as if they were. It is then that the truth, though otherwise indifferent itself, becomes an essential, by becoming the criterion, that either confirms by corresponding evidence, or denies by contradictory evidence, the reality of the religion itself.

In this view of the case, it is the moral duty of man to obtain every possible evidence that the structure of the heavens, or any other part of creation affords, with respect to systems of religion. But this, the supporters or partisans of the Christian system, as if dreading the result, incessantly opposed and not only rejected the sciences, but persecuted the professors.—Thomas Paine

WHY WOMEN SHOULD BE SOCIALISTS

SOCIALISM GUARANTEES EVERYONE A HOME, WHEREAS CAPITALISM THREATENS IT.

Women should be Socialists because Socialism points the way to the means whereby women can obtain and retain that which lies nearest to every woman's heart—a home.

Under capitalism the average woman is never sure of her home. Her husband may work like a galley slave, she herself may spend laborious days and even nights in building around her a certain amount of comfort. For a time all may go well. The wage her husband brings home weekly may be just sufficient to keep home together with careful management. Sooner or later in only too many cases there comes a black day, when, owing to some change in the state of the market, or in the management of the firm, or the failure of the mine, the bread-winner comes home with downcast looks and announces that he has lost his job. Then ensues a time of anxiety and worry, which daily increases in intensity as another job fails to eventuate. Perhaps the husband is fortunate enough to find employment again, and for a time all seems bright, but no matter what the circumstances, the horror of unemployment always looms largely over the family circle.

As long as a system of production for private profits remains this horror cannot be driven away. Industry of all kinds is not regulated by the needs of the community, but by the greed of gold. Many of us have experienced times of distress and unemployment in this and other countries, when the dynamic of the depression has not been a depressed market, but merely a desire on the part of the controlling employers in a particular industry to net a huge amount of profit. The cotton famine of a few years back is still fresh in my mind. I well remember the terrible distress at that time among the mill hands of Lancashire. Women and children starving, homeless and with insufficient clothing to protect their delicate frames from the rigors of a severe English winter. Daily papers recording deaths from starvation and want with pathetic regularity.

Was it because part of the world's cotton crop had failed? No! All this misery, pain, and suffering was occasioned

AT LAST THEY BRAG OF SOMETHING AS BAD AS THEIR TENEMENTS.

The prolonged heat of the past summer has given rise to maledictions against the American climate, says Harper's Weekly; yet even in a crowded slum tenement existence on the hottest day would have been a welcome change from the conditions which prevail in a certain earthly place. In Kichm Island, at the entrance to the Persian gulf, there is a spot so penetrated by the sun's rays that it is impossible almost for human habitation. From November to March only is the sparse native population to be found in residence, and then they seldom leave their mud huts and live entirely upon fish. A cable station, which it was attempted to

establish at Kichm, had to be abandoned owing to the deaths among the employees from sunburn, while many of those who escaped became insane.

During the recent Anglo-Russian negotiations it was proposed to make use of the place as a penitentiary. But the suggestion fell through, no man being found willing even at a fancy salary to undertake the duties of governor and live in Kichm.

All our readers are invited to take a hand in the sub-getting contest by States June 20th to July 3rd the contest is on between California and New York State.

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light!

establish at Kichm, had to be abandoned owing to the deaths among the employees from sunburn, while many of those who escaped became insane.

During the recent Anglo-Russian negotiations it was proposed to make use of the place as a penitentiary. But the suggestion fell through, no man being found willing even at a fancy salary to undertake the duties of governor and live in Kichm.

All our readers are invited to take a hand in the sub-getting contest by States June 20th to July 3rd the contest is on between California and New York State.

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light!

THE MARCH ONWARD

Successive Revolutions Have Overthrown Different Ruling Classes—The Worker Will Remove the Last Oppressive System.

From time immemorial all the burdens of life, great and small, both social and economic, have been borne by the lowly. The great masses of the common people, the tillers and the spinners, the hewers of wood and the drawers of water, have had to bear the cost of everything, to produce everything and to get nothing in return except a bare subsistence. Through long centuries this condition was accepted as the only natural one, and to think anything else, let alone teach it, was both criminal and blasphemous. There were always a select few with ability, cunning and impudence enough to take advantage of the credulity of their fellows, so that they could impose upon them and take possession of everything that their labor produced. These rogues claimed to be supernaturally gifted, and threatened eternal punishment of the most terrible kind to all who doubted or questioned their claims. The workers were assailed by day and by night, kept in continuous subjection, in abject fear and in the most brutal ignorance. A class of self-appointed superiors, intent upon keeping the many in slavery and perpetuating their own power, terrorized them by day, while another class, for the same reason and with as much truth in their claims, made their nights hideous by peopling the darkness with terrible phantoms which they alone could propitiate.

These two classes were interdependent upon each other and carried on their joint imposition with wondrous success. The over-lords who ruled the masses by day punished with the utmost severity all who dared to object to either their divine right or the sacredness of the calling of the other class who terrorized the minds of the masses with demons by night. This second class not only insisted upon punishing in the most brutal way all who doubted their claims to supernatural powers and privileges, then and there, but condemned them to everlasting damnation in an eternal hereafter as well.

As long as these two classes succeeded in keeping the masses in ignorance they were perfectly safe, with an excellent chance of perpetuating themselves and the continuity of the ease and affluence their impudence had given them. But time works wonders, and a change came at last. Many things contributed to it, and although little, probably insignificant in themselves, all contributed to the great awakening. Wonderful forces were at work and wondrous things were accomplished.

The great forces that effected the change and were put in motion were not intended to affect the welfare of the workers in any way, yet it eventually transpired that they were the most important factors, without which the present conditions would have been impossible. Had these great movements not taken place labor would still be in the same mental darkness and entrained physically in bodily and mental slavery, as it was before the awakening that came with the sixteenth century. It was then that the present really began. From that time real progress was made and modern thought and freedom had their birth.

The sixteenth century witnessed two great revolts against despotism—clerical despotism in one case and intellectual despotism in the other. The revolt against the first culminated in the Reformation; that of the second ended with the Renaissance. Without these, modernism would never have come into being.

When the seventeenth century is reached it is found that another great revolt took place, a revolt this time against the dogma of the divine right of kings. Herein lay the true germ of democracy, for as long as the claim made by the king that he was divinely chosen was left undoubted and unchallenged the people could never come into power.

The eighteenth century saw the ideas of the seventeenth century come to a logical conclusion in the lurid glare of the wonderful French Revolution. The watchword of the revolution and of the sanctuary was the rights of man, the most potent of all the forces set in motion for the advance of labor. It was irresistible, and although a reaction took place that lasted until the early part of the nineteenth century, its influence is still felt and is strongly in evidence in all modern effort.

The seeds sown by the early revolutionists bore fruit and labor became

possessed of the franchise, the mighty lever that is to move everything away that blocks its progress or stands in the way of its advancement. The worker, after securing political freedom, is now bent upon securing it upon the industrial field also. The twentieth century will undoubtedly mark his advent into full and complete economic liberty.—Machinist's Journal.

TAXATION.

Capitalists Kick Hard Against Yielding a Little of Their Loot.

There has been an excited debate in the British Parliament over the proposal to increase the income tax. The "patriots" fell over each other in their anxiety to prove that an increased tax would be most disastrous to the country. It would tend to discourage private enterprise and thrift, and in the long run would diminish employment and reduce wages. Capital would migrate to other parts of the world.

It was brought out in the debate that should the "patriots" flee to Germany, France, Italy or Belgium, they would find in those countries a heavier income tax and no doubt they would be glad to make tracks back to Great Britain.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that if Dreadnaughts were wanted they must be paid for. He needed sixteen million pounds while up to the present those in opposition had given him only £700—from foreign beer—which amount wouldn't build a boat-house, let alone a warship.

Asquith pointed out that what the capitalists objected to was any taxation at all.

Lloyd-George asked where they expected him to get the finances if not from the interests. He had not found that cash dropped like the gentle rain from heaven. Chlozza Money grew sarcastic, saying that those opposed to the income tax were laying themselves open to a new definition of "patriot"—a person who will not pay.

At latest report there was no migration of those no longer wishing to have an income of over \$15,000 a year for fear of having to pay about seven cents out of every dollar of it.

Propaganda Pamphlets

The following propaganda pamphlets are all five cents a copy. We allow twenty per cent. discount on orders of a dollar or more.

What Means This Strike?
Burning Question of Trades Unionism.
Preamble of the I. W. W.
Trades Unionism in the U. S.
Debate on Unionism.
Industrial Unionism.
Reform or Revolution.
John Mitchell Exposed.
Socialism, Utopia to Science.
Socialist Unity.
The Working Class.
The Capitalist Class.
The Class Struggle.
The Socialist Republic.
Antipatriotism.
Socialism.
Marx on Mallock.
Socialism versus Anarchism.
Assassinations and Socialism.
Development of Socialism in Great Britain.
Religion of Capital.
Foundation of the Labor Movement.
Historical Materialism.
N. J. Socialist Unity Conference.
The Mark.
The Trusts.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

MARX on MALLOCK or Facts vs. Fiction

By DANIEL DE LEON.

A LECTURE THAT EFFECTIVELY KNOCKS OUT THE CAPITALIST CLAIM THAT THE PLUNDER THEY TAKE FROM LABOR IS THE REWARD OF THEIR "DIRECTING ABILITY."

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.
25 Copies for \$1.00.

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

As To Politics

A Pamphlet of Eighty Pages

A Discussion Upon the Relative Importance of Political Action and of Class-Conscious Economic Action and the Urgent Necessity of Both

Price, 20 Cents

In quantities of five or more at fifteen cents each

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York

Socialist Literature

Scan This List and See If There Is Not Something on It That You Want.

Collectivism and Industrial Evolution—

By Emile Vandervelde, member of the Chamber of Deputies, Belgium. Cloth, 50 cents.

The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State—

By Frederick Engels. Cloth, 50 cents.

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific—

By Frederick Engels. Cloth, 50 cents.

The Positive School of Criminology—

By Enrico Ferri. Cloth, 50 cents.

Social and Philosophical Studies—

By Paul Lafargue. Cloth, 50 cents.

Ethics and the Materialistic Conception of History—

By Karl Kautsky. Cloth, 50 cents.

The Making of the World—

By Dr. M. Wilhelm Meyer. Cloth, 50 cents.

Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History—

By Antonio Labriola. Cloth, \$1.00.

Socialism and Philosophy—

By Antonio Labriola. Cloth, \$1.00.

The Physical Basis of Mind and Morals—

By M. H. Fitch. Cloth, \$1.00.

Revolution and Counter-Revolution, or Germany in 1848—

By Karl Marx. Cloth, 50 cents.

The Economic Foundations of Society—

By Achille Loria. Cloth, \$1.25.

Ancient Society: or Researches in the Lines of Human Progress; from Savagery Through Barbarism to Civilization—

By Lewis H. Morgan. Cloth, \$1.50.

Capital: A Critical Analysis of Capitalistic Production—

By Karl Marx. Cloth, \$2.00.

Paris Commune—

By Karl Marx. Cloth, 50 cents.

History of the Commune of 1871—

By Lissagaray. Cloth, 50 cents.

Wage, Labor and Capital—

(Includes an address on Free Trade)—By Karl Marx. Cloth, 50 cents.


The Ideal City—

By Cosimo Noto. Cloth, 75 cents.

The Right to Be Lazy, and Other Studies—

By Paul Lafargue. Cloth, 50 cents.

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.



Woman Under Socialism

By August Bebel

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DE LEON.

The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of woman in the past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalism, Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the misdeeds, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the gilded houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, woman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will free woman also.

Cloth, 400 Pages, Price \$1.00

New York Labor News Co.,
28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

23 City Hall Place, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 120 New York.
Published every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
Frederick W. Ball, National Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter at the
New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.
Owing to the limitations of this office,
correspondents are requested to keep a copy
of their articles, and not to expect them to
be returned. Consequently, no stamps
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.
In 1888 2,088
In 1892 21,157
In 1896 30,564
In 1900 44,191
In 1904 54,172
In 1908 14,237

Subscription Rates: One year, \$1.00;
six months, 50c.; three months, 25c.

All communications for the Weekly
People, whether for editorial or business
departments, must be addressed to: The
Weekly People, P. O. Box 1576, New York
City.

Subscribers should watch the labels on
their papers and renew promptly in order
not to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper
regularly in two weeks from the date when
their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1909.

I like the thief who's an honest thief,
Who can steal and wink and laugh,
Whose eye is clear and his grin is held
For friend or photograph.

But set me a thousand miles away
From the unconditioned crook
Who can pry into his neighbors' prayers
And steal a pious look.

—WINTER BYNNER.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

The death of the Rev. Dr. Edward
Everett Hale—recently chaplain of the
United States Senate, a prominent
Unitarian divine, and for full two gen-
erations a popular writer and speaker—
could not choose but be quickly followed
with biographies of this conspicuous fig-
ure in the intellectual life of the coun-
try. Strange to say, not one of the
biographies even remotely refers to Ed-
ward Everett Hale's connection with the
movement named Nationalist, and which,
as the immediate predecessor of the So-
cialist Movement in the land, sprang up
as a consequence of Edward Bellamy's
"Looking Backward."

"Looking Backward" is the cleverest
forecast or sketch of the Socialist Re-
public at work. As time advances, and
the industrial feature of Socialist Gov-
ernment casts its outlines ever more
clearly upon the canvas, ever more clear-
ly repudiating and exposing pure and
simple political Socialism, on the one
hand, and pure and simple homism, or
any sort of Anarchy, on the other, the
genius of Bellamy, a marvel of evolu-
tionary power manifested in "Looking
Backward," is bound to grow in public
estimation. No wonder the work struck
a chord that was quickly responsive.
The Nationalist Movement was the al-
most immediate result.

Edward Everett Hale, then already
sixty-seven years old, was one of the
first members of the mother organization
started in 1888 in Boston. The parent
body speedily produced a large crop of
affiliated clubs that extended from New
York to San Francisco. The Movement
increased so fast that the very next
year it held a great celebration in Boston
with two meetings in Tremont Hall, one
in the afternoon, another in the evening.

Edward Everett Hale was the chair-
man of the evening meeting. Clever as
was the speech of Bellamy on that occa-
sion, not to mention the speeches of
other speakers, the chairman's opening
address lured all others of the garland.
Every sentence roused the large and
thoughtful audience to prolonged mani-
festations of approval. It was a shower
of burning coals dropped in deliberate
succession upon the head of the much
vaunted beauties of Individualism. It
was not the rant familiar from the lips
of phrase-mongering declaimers. It was
a coherent argument. The talented chair-
man took for his starting point, and pre-
served throughout as his "Leit Motiv,"
the great fear that had devastated a por-
tion of Boston only a few weeks before.
He showed that the fire originated in
Individualism; that Individualism inter-
fered at every step with its extinction;
and he climaxed the burning indictment
—all the more burning because calmly
and logically presented—with the sen-
tence "Boston would be in ashes to-day,
had not Collectivism, in the shape of the
Fire Department, finally stepped in,
seized Individualism by the throat, flung
it aside—AND SAVED THE CITY." The
facts were known to all; the conclu-
sions were but the formulated expres-
sion of the unformulated thought that
was general in Boston. The one and the
other was presented in the diction and
the coherence of earnestness. The speech
has never reported in full. It is one of
the great speeches lost—but indelible
was its effect upon every thoughtful
mind present.

If the venerable Edward Everett Hale
did nothing more than deliver that
speech, his life was useful. The message
he delivered was of the kind that
tells. It is a message that calls upon

Collectivism in the land to hasten to
seize by the throat and fling aside the
Individualism that is threatening to re-
duce the land to the dead ashes of Im-
perialistic Slavery.

PREPARING FOR STATE SOCIALISM.

We have long prided ourselves that
America blazoned the way of Capitalism.
Our American bourgeois had better look
out. France is step by step taking the
lead, if not exactly in capitalist produc-
tion, at any rate in the methods that
Capitalism must adopt for the safety of
"Law and Order."

The new law framed by the French
Cabinet, framed by the light of recent
experiences made with its postal em-
ployees, is an instance in point. The
"functionaries," the name given by the
new law to all persons occupying a per-
manent position in the civil service, are
placed, in principle, on the same footing
with regard to striking as soldiers and
marines occupy. Although downright
court martial with death is not the pun-
ishment provided, rebellious civilians are
to be handled with the iron glove that
grips the State offender.

Of course, the new law is not an abso-
lute "preventive." Even the more rigid
treatment of soldiers in mutiny has not
always prevented a military uprising
against the State and the downfall of
the Government that was attacked by
its own soldiers. Nevertheless, military
discipline makes the move harder; its
extension and application to the "func-
tionaries" can not choose but at least
stretch a fresh and tall barrier between
them, on the one side, and their fellow
employees in private firms, on the other,
together with the methods of Labor for
defense, redress and eventual emancipa-
tion.

The step is timely.
The incapacity of private hands to ad-
minister vast concerns that serve the
people has long suggested
State ownership. The suggestion
is made in ever louder tones.
It is a suggestion that has its fascina-
tion for the capitalist.

On the one hand, State ownership
would remove all elements of insecurity
that now beset the individual capitalist:
he could therefore look forward to and
collect his revenues with the mental
composure of the holder of United States
registered bonds.

On the other hand, the suggestion is
just of the kind to take in the "reform-
er": otherwise ever nagging at the cap-
italist, the "reformer" would gladly give
a hand to a scheme that has all the
molasses about it to catch just such
flies as he.

So far the State ownership scheme has
its fascinations for the capitalist. But
that rose also carries its thorn.

State ownership makes the capitalist
State an employer of workmen. This
is dangerous. A strike against a private
employer may be a nuisance only. A
strike against the Government may mean
revolution. This thorn the French
bourgeois Government, though it can not
wholly saw it off, at any rate now at-
tempts to blunt down to a minimum of
"hurtfulness."

The new law framed for the "func-
tionaries" is a preparation for the State
Socialism, which means Capitalism in
concentrated form.

WICKED WU YEN.

The second secretary of the Chinese
Legation at Washington has turned the
tables on the American moralists, and
in ways that are wicked implies the
thought that, not China should take
America for her model, but America
China; that the stream of missionaries,
on a mission of morality bent, should
run, not westward from America to
China, but eastward from China to
America. Mr. Wu Yen does not say so
in so many words; the point is, never-
theless, clearly made out in his contribu-
tion to the American Association for
International Conciliation.

Quoting Sir Robert Hart, Wu Yen
takes for his starting point the principle
that the Chinese believe in right so
firmly that they scorn to think it re-
quires to be supported or enforced by
might. This is "morality," as the thing
is preached by our civilization, but not
practiced. And particularly timely, too,
as Mr. Wu Yen's words.

"Morality," as the thing is understood
on this side of the Pacific Ocean, stands
just now in great risk of overthrow:—

A musician, whose Muse so exalts him
to the spheres that he can think of nothing
but sweet melodies, one Erwin F.
Grabowski, is brought into court by his
wife on the ground of his insisting with
excessive vigor on \$70 a month from his
mother-in-law.

Still worse—Della M. Gilbert, a Chris-
tian Scientist, demands of the mother
church \$5,000, which amount, if fur-
nished, will be "a leader" to her that she
was wrong in the thoughts she harbored,
but, if not furnished to her, will be
equally "a leader" that the cause of
morality will be best promoted by her
adhering to the afore-referred to damag-
ing opinions.

And worse still—a set of leading

American Negroes, so leading that their
gathering is graced by Dr. Booker T.
Washington, come to the conclusion that
what the Negro is in need of is to "cul-
tivate the religion of saving," the Negro
having "tried every other kind of re-
ligion but that"; what the conclusion
means may be gathered from the follow-
ing passage in the address of one of the
speakers: "For forty-three years we
Negroes have been singing 'You can have
all the world, but give me Jesus.' Now
we are just beginning to find out that
the whites really have the whole world,
while we have merely prayed the knees
of our trousers out." The passage gath-
ers all the more significance from the
circumstance that it was uttered by a
deacon, the Rev. P. E. Jones; that it was
uttered in a church, the Zion Church of
this city; finally, that it "looked" tremen-
dously with the large audience.

When a "morality" case was affected
is brazenly thrown overboard and mater-
ial might is preached with equal brazen-
ness accompanied with sneers at the
former "morality"—when that happens,
the Wu Yens are timely apparitions to
lead us back to the "moral law."

BAILEY'S "CONSCIENCE AND JUDG- MENT."

Being chided in the Senate by some of
his fellow Democrats and some of the
"insurgent Republicans" for bolting the
platform of his party and voting down
free lumber, Senator Bailey answered
that he declined to surrender his con-
science and judgment to the delegates
of the Denver convention.

Moralists will fall and are falling over
the Senator for this "act of betrayal." From
the moral viewpoint it is wrong to
hold the Senator responsible; from the
scientific viewpoint to blame him is still
worse—it amounts to muzzling the point.

It is not man that rules property. It
is property that rules man under class-
rule social conditions.

Class-rule social conditions raise prop-
erty to a dignity by which all moral per-
ceptions are shaped.

The Socialist says life is more precious
than property and he is right. Closely
looked at the capitalist holds the same
view. The difference between the two is
that the Socialist feels and speaks with
the deliberation that thought and knowl-
edge promote; the capitalist, on the
contrary, feels only blindly, with the
blindness that ruling class interests
afflict a man.

When the Socialist says life is more
precious than property he utters a sen-
tence that depends upon material con-
ditions not as yet in existence—con-
ditions that he knows are possible, and
which, accordingly, he strives to bring
about. Under Socialism the system of
property would promote life and its hap-
piness.

When the capitalist feels life is more
precious than happiness he utters a sen-
tence that the existing system of prop-
erty distorts. It is life that the cap-
italist starts after when he seeks to amass
property. Seeing, however, that in the
process of amassing he is bound to lose
sight of the goal and that the time and
effort he is bound to expend in the
amassing tends to turn property, a
means, into the goal itself, property is
de facto raised into pre-eminence and
life sacrificed to it. Wittingly did the En-
glish economist put the case when he said
that the prospect of a 300 per cent profit
would cause the capitalist to run any
risk, including the risk of breaking his
neck.

If life, so honor.
Bailey is not less honorable than the
Senators who voted differently. The
rush for property dominated both. It
happened that, with the others, honor
happened to coincide with the property
striven after, while, with Bailey, it was
the other way.

It is no crocodile tears that the So-
cialist wastes over the dishonor of the
Baileys. Of course tears will not wash
away such dishonor. The only waters
that can do the job is the waters of the
revolutionary flood—and in those waters
not the Baileys only but all potential
Baileys will have to be dipped, clean over
their heads.

Conscience and judgment require the
Social Baptism of the Revolution.

THE DUFFY CASE.

While it is true that New York could
at any time fill the biggest hall with idle
curiosity seekers, yet would it be to miss
a sign of the times to impute to mere
curiosity the crowd that packed the City
Hall to overflowing when the Mayor, sit-
ting as a magistrate, heard the case of
Duffy—a decent lad whom the Police ar-
rested half a dozen times, who was each
time acquitted, and whose picture, never-
theless, Police Commissioner Bingham
caused to be placed and insists in keep-
ing in the Rogues' Gallery.

It is a sign of the times that the forc-
ible manner in which this Police outrage
was brought to general attention, has
enlisted so much interest. It is not a
case of idle curiosity; it is not even a
case of a moral revolt; it is something
of still graver import; it is an evidence
that, somehow or other, Duffy Cases
are numerous, that, somehow or other, vast
numbers of people are victims of Police

overbearing despotism, and that it is
that that attracted them to the hear-
ing.

And 'tis no wonder.
From the time that the Police officers
were taken out of civilian clothes and
put in uniform, the "force" has steadily
deteriorated in point of respect for the
civil rights of the people. The "force"
was going downhill fast enough when its
downward course received a powerful im-
petus during the Theodore Roosevelt ad-
ministration as a Police Commissioner.
Roosevelt brutalized the Police; "Gen-
eral" Bingham has further demoralized
them.

Police officers now dare to set them-
selves up as censors at public meetings,
where they act as judge, jury and swag-
gering executioners; they have presumed
to break up meetings of inoffensive un-
employed men; they swagger along the
streets with more insulting brutality
than soldiers do in Europe in the im-
mediate neighborhood of their barracks. As
a matter of course, corruption has broken
out among them like a veritable epi-
demic. Numbers of them have become
speculators of blackmail; others have
been caught mounting guard while their
pals rifled a store; still others have been
guilty of extortion; and—as in this spe-
cific Duffy Case—they have developed a
knack for perreuction.

The New York Police, while calling
itself "The Finest," is, to a perceptible
extent, an ulcer on the City's face. Who
has not witnessed some brutal or crim-
inal act committed by these alleged guar-
dians of the peace, who have become a
veritable menace to the City's peace?

The surprise is not that the City Hall
and all its corridors were packed with a
crowd anxious to witness the hearing—
the surprise is that a thundering howl
has not long ago gone up against the
janissaries of "General" Bingham, men,
who, taking their cue from a superior
who does not hesitate to insult whole
nationalities of the City's population, are
themselves utterly insensitive to the dic-
tates of humanity, even towards chil-
dren.

In a properly organized Common-
wealth it is the pictures of the Bingham
that should occupy first rows in the
Rogues' Gallery.

Commenting upon Moroccan affairs
the Madrid "El Socialista" of last May
21 has this to say:

"The embassy that we sent to Fez to
negotiate with the Moroccan Emperor
has returned to Spain without obtaining
the slightest concession."

"True enough, the same thing hap-
pened to the French embassy."

"After all there is consolation in
knowing that there are others in bad
luck besides ourselves."

"We of Spain, however, bent upon gal-
vanizing our defunct legend, and with
our eye fixed on the musty testament
left to us by the Catholic Queen, do not
propose to give up. We have caused the
'Infidel Monarch' to understand that
there is still enough wind left in us to
take by force what is not willingly
granted to us."

"The long and short of all of which is
that we shall soon be over this fever,
and we shall then rest satisfied with
staying where we are, renouncing the
share that may belong to us in the
'penetration' of Morocco."

"The moneys that our bourgeois may
forfeit for lack of 'push,' will be so much
saved by the proletarians in blood."

The effect of the sending of bundles of
Weekly Peoples to the United States
soldiers, and the avidity with which
the papers were seized and read, has speedily
manifested itself in a howl from the
Washington military authorities. "A se-
cret investigation," so do the despatches
run, "is to be instituted to find out who
are the responsible persons and origina-
tors and disseminators of the inflamma-
tory documents." The despatches fur-
ther say that the officials are "per-
turbed."

JAPANESE ABROAD.

Fewer Than 70,000 in America, Official
Returns Show.

According to the latest returns, the
Japanese in foreign countries totals 124,
128, out of which the United States
shares 70,848, and the remaining are
distributed as follows: China, 33,512;
Canada, 5,797; Australia, 3,700; Philip-
pines, 2,160; Peru, 2,661; Russia, 2,115;
Strait Settlements, 1,787; and England,
France and Germany each share from
two to three hundred.

Their trades are as follows: Railroad
laborers, 13,571; domestics, 8,854; store
hands, 4,307, out of which 3,299 are in
China; farmers, 4,683, out of which 3,
181 are in America, and 1,168 in Aus-
tralia; restaurant or teahouse keepers,
3,647, out of which 2,043 are in China
and 1,487 in America.—N. Y. Nichi-Bei
Shu Ho.

The New York Labor News Company
is the literary agency of the Socialist
Labor Party. It prints nothing but
sound Socialist literature.

PAINE, AND NOW

Thomas Paine, the brilliant author-
hero of the American Revolution,
whose anniversary is just now being
celebrated, left this record of condi-
tions in the colonies:

"Our present numbers," he says,
"are so happily proportioned to our
wants that none need be idle."

By implication, Paine's words would
seem to mean that, seeing to-day we
have, at a modest estimate, 2,000,000
unemployed in the land, therefore we
are overpopulated to just the extent
of those 2,000,000—they are superfluous
to the supplying of our wants, hence
their idleness.

To arrive at such a conclusion would
be to leap in the dark, shutting one's
eyes to the powerful searchlights which
modern economics throws upon the
subject of unemployment.

Never in the world's history has
there been too much produced. To-
day, more than ever, are we near the
point where, theoretically, enough can
be produced to suffice every want and
every wholesome aspiration of all. In
no other age were the machinery and
the productive organization there to
make this true. Yet even to-day that
sufficiency is not forthcoming. The
population of the earth has not in-
creased so wonderfully over what it
was twenty or even thirty centuries
ago—it has merely shifted centers.
What then must have been the ap-
palling scarcity of commodities in pre-
vious ages! The abject millions of an-
cient Asia, the gyve-bound helot of
Athens, the teeming factory and agri-
cultural slave of Rome, the brutified
and unlettered peasant of the middle
ages—read on their furrowed brow the
answer.

As far, then, as for anyone's being
unemployed because his additional la-
bor would have added too much to the
already replete general store, that reason
would have held good no more in
Paine's day than it will in our own.
Something else must be the cause of
unemployment.

That something is the idea of pro-
duction for PROFIT instead of for
USE. Once that steps in, and the
hand of the profit-hunting manufac-
turer twines itself about the throttle
of production, the whole lay of the
land is changed. With all men pro-
ducing for use, too much could never
be produced—the race's wants would
expand with the expanding opportu-
nity for their satisfaction. With men
producing for profit, however, "too
much" can be, and periodically is, pro-
duced.

When the tool of production de-
velops so that each man can no longer
own it, and employ himself—when, in
other words, many men become de-
pendent upon the will of another man
whether they shall work or no, there
is laid the basis for unemployment.

When a manufacturer sees no mar-
ket for his goods, and shuts down,
there begins unemployment.

When a manufacturer wants cheap-
er labor, and knows that the only
way to get it is to increase the sup-
ply of labor ready and anxious to sell
itself to him, there is laid an addi-
tional motive on his part for stimulat-
ing the degree of unemployment.

These three, and other, causes co-
operating, unemployment has to-day
grown into a necessary adjunct, a
foundation even, of capitalist society.
Man's wants are ever present; they
are increasing rapidly with the spread
of knowledge and enlightenment
among the people. But on the one
hand these throbbing wants remain
unsatisfied, and, on the other hand
millions of workers walk the streets
begging for a chance to help supply
them, purely because the owner of the
machine, the producer for profit, says,
No.

This is the social contrast existent
to-day, non-existent in Paine's time,
the absence of which enabled him to
write as he did. Sturdy revolutionist
that he was, there is no doubt on
which side of the present struggle to
wipe out that contrast he would range
himself and his pen.

Bonus for Philadelphia Scabs.

Philadelphia, June 8.—At a meeting
of the Board of Directors of the Phila-
delphia Rapid Transit Company to-day
Clarence Wolf resigned as a representa-
tive of the city, on the board and was
elected to fill the vacancy caused by the
resignation of George H. Earle. He was
also elected Vice-President to succeed
George D. Wildener, who resigned from
that office, but retains his membership
on the board.

As a reward for the men who re-
main scabbing for the company and
operated cars during the strike, it is al-
leged that \$25,000 was appropriated and
will be distributed.

Let everybody enter into the spirit of
the sub-getting contest and help give
the Movement a big forward impetus.

SUB-ROSA

A Socialist Painter, with Apologies to
Robert Taylor, Hudibras and Co.

By K. Kildare, Knoxville, Tenn.

Read hist'ry through, on every page
You'll see how men with thoughtless
rage,

Each other rob, destroy and burn,
To serve a priest's or statesman's turn;
Tho' acting in a different name,
Yet always Ases, much the same.

And yet how many a voice, and pipe,
and chord,
Bray to the "praise and glory" of the
Lord,

How merciful is heaven to hear such
bother
And not knock one thick skull against
the other.

'Tis strange such hellish wrath should
rise,
'Twixt heavenly saints of Kingdom
come;

While one gang "Hocus-pocus" cries,
The other howls for "Fee-faw-fum."

A fox once met an ape, as Aesop says,
And chattered as they used in former
days;

When, after compliments, the ape thus
cried:—

"I wish, kind sir, you'd peep at my
rear side,
You'll own I've little reason to be glad,
Considering my rear's so poorly clad.
I haven't got a tail that's worth a rush
While you're a superfluity of brush,
And could you but a little morsel spare,
To cover my poor buttocks, now so bare,
I certainly should take it very kind
As then I should be comme il faut
behind."

"Great Goose!" quoth Reynard, flying
in a passion,
"An ape, forsooth, and would be drest
in fox fashion!"

A very pretty joke for plebs like thee
To listen out, and think to rival me!
No, no, my brush may trail along the
ground,

But not an atom of it shall be found
To decorate the ruff-raff, my inferiors,
Much more to hide an ugly ape's pos-
terioriors."

Call'd civilized! far better had ye been
Like beasts that perish, then ye would
have lived

And roved in harmony thro' wood and
glen;
Nor would ye for the future have
grieved;

Or had ye fought, it would have been
for food,
And not for creeds ye never understood.

Why charge mankind on heaven their
own offense
And call their woes the crimes of Providence?

Blind: who themselves their miseries
create
And perish by their folly, not their fate.

Greedy as death, the universal cry
Is gold, more gold, incessant till they die,
And could they utter words when laid
in dust

More gold, their livid lips would utter
first.

Drain Mexico of gold, bring all Peru,
Insatiate still they howl for Timbuctoo;
Should Christ himself but visit New York
town,

And ride his ass in Broadway up and
down,
The gentlemen of this Bible-reading race
Would shun him, or else giggle in his
face.

While one, perchance, among the puppy
crowd

To gratify the rest, might howl aloud
(When he had twigg'd him through his
quizzing glass),

"Why, damme, Jack, here's Sancho on
his ass!"

Dear Christian ladies, too, all in a
fright,

Would tumble into fits at such a sight.

Fops at all corners, lady-like in mien
Coveted puppies, smelt ere they are seen.

Some names relate to science,
Others suggest defiance,
Some names have a happy sound, while
others do us bore,

Some names sound very pious,
Some smell of Ananias,
And the one that smells the rankest is
that of Theodore.

For now the war is not between
The brethren and the men of sin,
But saint and saint, to spill the blood
Of one another's brotherhood.

The dustman in his cart that hourly
slaves,

Drawn by an ass, the partner of his toils,
(Continued on page 5.)



UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—To hell with
the Unions! There is no use bothering
with them! We must devote all our
time to building up the political organ-
ization of the workingmen. Let's save
ourselves the annoyance of these union
wringlers!

UNCLE SAM—Not quite so fast! Do
you recognize that dual, or competing
unions, are a symptom of the declining
chances of the union, due, in turn, to
capitalist concentration

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

FORD IN JAIL FOR TELLING THE TRUTH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am serving a sixty day sentence in the Rice county jail for "criminal libel," on the "honorable" (?) name of the chief-of-police of this "boodle city."

"Justice" (?) Turner fined me \$75 or sixty days, and I took the latter. To tell the truth about the "hold-ups" of workingmen by police thugs or any other of our capitalist masters in their exploitations of our class, is always "criminal libel."

The gang has been around to the jail asking that I pay the fine on account of the "bad influence it will have on my character."

The reason is, however, the cock-roaches are howling about the extra tax they will have to pay for the gang thought I would pay the fine. But I will stay in jail until August 1.

My wife who is conducting the "Referendum," will need some help, comrades. Yours for the Socialist Republic.

E. B. Ford.

Faribault, Minn., June 8, 1939.

CORRESPONDENCE ABOVE GROUND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The enclosed letters received by me may be of interest to those who follow events.

John Hossack.

Jersey City, May 8.

(Enclosure.)

1.

West Hoboken, N. J., June 7, 1939.

John Hossack.

Dear Comrade:—Some time ago I paid a visit to my friend, Thomas J. Holmes. Among other things, he told me that he had met you at the Daily People office, and that you spoke as if I had gone wrong or "Kangarooed." I wish to state that my position was just as he stated it to you, and I wish to add that while I have not been able to be active in the movement, still, I always believed in the correctness of the S. L. P., and as a proof of that fact I wish to state that I again became a member-at-large of the S. L. P. in September last when the fight in the I. W. W. was going on. I herewith enclose you a copy of a letter I sent to Francis Miller of Providence. I believe it will explain itself.

The reason I write these few lines is that my friend, Holmes, before leaving for Cleveland, Ohio, told me I should write to you and let the membership know just where I stand. If you see fit you can publish these in the Daily People.

Yours for political and economic action.

Ernest Aiazzone.

323 Spring St., W. Hoboken.

II.

May 21, 1939.

Mr. Francis Miller,

Fellow Worker:—Yours of the 16th at hand, and contents noted. As to reconsidering my declaration to run for E. B. member, I wish to state that I came to that conclusion to decline after weighing the matter thoroughly.

As you might have noticed, I was dissatisfied with the most part of the doing of the last convention, especially the changing of the preamble, some amendments to the constitution, and also resolutions adopted. If I refrained, up to this time, from resigning or making a statement as to where I stood, it was on account of the love I had for this particular Local 120, which came into existence solely through my efforts.

With this letter of mine I wish to also sever my connections with the old executive board.

Yours for working class emancipation through political and economic action.

Ernest Aiazzone.

323 Spring St., W. Hoboken, N. J.

ON GETTING READERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find a three-months' subscription to the Daily People. We have formed in this little hamlet a neighborhood study club for the purpose of studying the Socialist Movement, and though only formed a few weeks ago, we now have eleven members, nearly all of us new to the movement. We take up different phases and subjects for discussion, current events, etc., and their relation to workingmen and workingwomen.

The club is composed of young men and women, and lately each meeting has

added a new name to the roll. If other S. L. P. members throughout the country would start like clubs in their neighborhood great progress would be made, and readers of the Daily and Weekly obtained as in this case.

Send me another card and I'll try for another Daily sub.

T. N. Hitchcock.

Hamtramck, Mich., June 1.

A BATCH OF SUBS. WEEKLY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am now canvassing subs for Section Chicago. As a starter you will find enclosed eight to the Weekly People, and money order for same.

Another rousing good meeting was held last night. We sold five books and twenty-four papers. You may look for a bunch of subs from Chicago every week during the month of June.

Beginning with the first of July I will start a two and perhaps three months' tour in the state of Indiana, and while there I will do all I can to increase the circulation of our party papers. If determination counts for anything success is assured.

That one word, "determination," is the best answer I can give to the question that has been asked so often: "How to get subs?" One must form the determination to do or die. Approach men with that sort of a spirit and the chances are, ten to one, you will win out.

Yours very fraternally,

Chas. Pierson.

Chicago, Ill., June 6.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE BOSS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The enclosed clipping from the Houston Chronicle of May 30 reports the latest method of speeding up Negro employees to the advantage of the bosses.

G. F. Carnahan.

Houston, Tex., June 12.

(Enclosure.)

No soldiering is visible on the job of trucking freight at the local yards of the Sunset-Central lines in the Fifth ward since the rule offering a prize of a "holiday" for the one making the record of the best work each week, has been in force.

As an experiment the local agent told the gangs of Negro truckers that the Negro making the greatest number of truck trips during the first six days of the week could have Saturday off on full pay. Then the scramble began. The Negroes do not stop for anything and the experiment has proved a striking success. One Negro smashed off a little finger while making a trip by smashing it against a box of freight. Merely remarking that that finger was not much use to him anyhow, he went on without a moment's pause and won the prize for that week.

As a result of the increased efficiency the company has been able to lay off one gang of laborers, as the others now do their work and do it quicker and better. The experiment will be tried elsewhere and if the same success follows it will be put in practice all along the lines of the Sunset-Central roads in Texas where trucking gangs are used.

GIVES DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE AGAINST HIS FORMER S. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Several members of the Socialist party of Pennsylvania have called my attention to an excerpt that appeared in their State Secretary Ringler's Bulletin of this month, which reads as follows: "Local Allegheny requests the publication of the fact that Fred L. Schwartz, who was expelled from said Local last fall for disruptionist tactics, is engaged in an attempt to form some kind of an anarchistic organization opposed to the form and methods of the Socialist party. All members are warned against being influenced or impressed by his former standing in the party." [Mr. Schwartz was an eight-years' member of the so-called Socialist party and was National Committeeman for Pennsylvania.]

As a matter of fact, my expulsion from the S. P. was demanded by myself after I defended myself against the charges (for being a "knocker"). I also wish to state that I had several times thought of resigning and was only influenced from doing so by members of the S. P., who wanted me to "stay in and fight."

However, it was reasonable to expect that my tactics, while a member of the S. P., were looked upon as "disruptionist" by those that have no other interest in it than to make a living out of it. Then, too, my "disruptionist tactics" were fully justified by no less a person than State Secretary Ringler himself. In a letter to me under

date of August 6, '08, he says: "That is a devil of a performance of Local Allegheny County, throwing down our campaign subscriptions and the next minute giving Slayton (County Organizer) a week off with full pay. What is the matter with your organization (meaning Local Allegheny)? Are they all crazy? I think you are perfectly justified in being disgusted and expressing yourself so." Now Ringler cannot plead that he was not familiar with conditions in Allegheny County, for under date of July 26, '08, he wrote me a letter in which he complained of the lack of financial support from Local Allegheny and Local Philadelphia. I wrote him and explained how the finances were being used by the Local here, and his letter of August 6, '08, followed. Not only that, but dating back to 1907, he was well informed as to my attitude and that of others, and I have not less than a dozen letters to prove that.

Mr. Ringler has been a very consistent knocker against Local Philadelphia, always using Local Allegheny County to fight the "ultra scientific knockers" of Philadelphia, as he called them.

Ever since I preferred charges against Slayton I have been looked upon as a disrupter. Slayton, while making \$24 a week as Organizer here, was holding meetings outside of the county, making from \$3 to \$5 per meeting, which he put in his pockets.

Slayton's action in refusing to speak for Local Allegheny unless he got paid for it, while the other "Soap Boxers" worked for nothing, his action in overcharging Locals Beaver and Washington Counties, while making \$4.50 a day as a carpenter, justifies me in saying that his only interest in the S. P. is to make a living out of it.

I have dozens of letters to prove these statements against Slayton. I have dozens of letters to prove that Ringler, the State Secretary, is using Local Allegheny County to fight Local Philadelphia.

Fred L. Schwartz.

Pittsburg, Pa.

AN EX-"VOLKSZEITUNG" READER ON A "LOYAL" DITTO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

"Ein treuer Volkszeitungsleser" (a loyal reader of the "Volkszeitung"), and he certainly acts like one, who, I imagine, still regrets the loss of my friendship, caused at the never-to-be-forgotten Kangaroo time, when I, though a German, "forsook him," and stood by the clean colors of Socialism, occasionally sends me a copy of the New Yorker Volkszeitung (of which I was also once "ein treuer Leser").

Last presidential election I received a copy containing the "immense gains of votes"!!! which later melted away, which when analyzed would not show the substance of the S. L. P. But such is the intelligence of this "Volkszeitung friend" and it is such material that the paper gathers. They can find no salvation from the poor economic condition of the workingmen except in the beer glass through which they see "big votes"—very distant.

A few days ago I received another marked copy containing the outcome of the case in which a former member of the Party sued the Party for moneys "lent." The report was funny. Madness was well perceivable, and the thing was boosted up to its "true Lesers" as a victory!!! although the matter was long settled by the S. L. P. by expelling the mismanaging trustees who were squandering the funds.

But, dear Editor, you must excuse the Volkszeitung for intermingling personalities in the same report and pretending that they were a part of the record of the Court. You must remember that the "Volkszeitung" is writing to "treuer Volkszeitungs Leser." A "treuer Volkszeitungs Leser" belongs to the "dumm und frech" (stupid and insolent) and the Volkszeitung is itself "dumm und frech." You called them well when you called them camels and Timbuctoos.

My lost friend surely took an extra glass of beer on that last "victory"!!! May it well become him.

Enclosed find \$2.00 for Operating Fund.

Gust. Langner.

Milford, Conn., June 9.

ALBANY-TROY-SCHENECTADY

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

Our Section at Troy having been reorganized I turned my attention to Albany. On Tuesday afternoon, after attending to several matters in Troy, I went over to Albany accompanied by Comrade Schradler. Visiting as many men as I could that day, I found the field rather unpromising so far as immediate results are concerned and, after consultation with Comrade Elze, of Albany, decided to come again another day, he to prepare matters in the meantime as best he could. Obedient to a call from Schenectady, to come there and do what might be necessary to size up the lay of the land and pave the way for the Sunday meeting, I went there on Wednesday and, together with Comrade Stern met all that we could reach on that day. When I

landed in town I saw lined up along State street men, women and children, dressed in their best. It looked like a holiday and it was. The Ringling Bros. circus had come to town and the people were waiting for the parade. That circus interfered with our work to some extent, some of the men whom we wanted to see that night having gone to see the performance. One thing impressed me most forcibly. If the Albany field looked poor at first sight, that of Schenectady looked exceedingly good. The spirit of the men spoken to, the views they expressed, the way they looked at the lost I. W. W. strike with fortitude, all that was indicative of a general frame of mind that looks well for future action—when the time for action has come. It is true that men have been blacklisted and have been driven out of town; it is also true that the powers that be at the General Electric Works are using their victory "to pile things on and to rub them in," lowering prices for piecework, setting a faster pace, in short, grinding hard and fast the faces of the vanquished. But the revolutionists are facing the future hopefully, with an optimism somewhat subdued and chastened by experience, but an optimism that is undaunted and unshaken for all that.

That lost strike and the lessons it conveyed is on everybody's mind, a general subject of conversation when men meet. Mistakes were made and are acknowledged and it is generally conceded that the Schenectady I. W. W. traveled a pace that was a bit too fast. Capitalist conditions are fully ripe in Schenectady; it is a place where the domination of a few industrial lords over the entire community is most complete and is least concealed; a place therefore where proletarian vision is correspondingly clear and can be still further clarified with greater ease than in many other places. I found considerable bitterness of feeling against the A. F. of L. machinists who, during the strike, scabbed against the I. W. W. after the manner of pure and simple who cannot leave their capitalist brothers in a lurch, particularly not when they have a contract.

Before going back to Troy that Wednesday night, I had made arrangements to address the regular meeting of the Schenectady branch of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, which was to be held on Wednesday. Thursday was a day of almost incessant rain. Nothing could be done in the way of going about and I accepted the invitation of Comrade De Lee, of Troy, to visit his family who are summering in the country at Snyder's Lake, a few miles out from Troy. We sat on the veranda, smoked the pipe of peace, watched the raindrops, and swapped information about the movement. Incidentally, I watched a brood of ducklings waddling gravely behind an anxious and officious hen, that had been made to hatch and mother the strange brood. They came out whenever the rain stopped, the hen clucking frantically, the ducklings marching past with every little head cocked our way. They kept a sharp eye on us. Luckily, for the hen, there was no puddle around or there would have been more clucking, more officiousness and infinitely more anxiety. To the city man, who takes a kindly interest in animal life, the sight is pleasing, all the more so because it is novel. Next day, Friday, the weather improved and I again started for Schenectady to remain there over Sunday and use what efforts could be made to perfect arrangements. On Saturday night I addressed the meeting of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund in German. The subject was "The Difference and Why Are There Two Socialist Parties?" as had been suggested by such members of that organization as I had met before. They wanted to know all they could learn on that question. The address dealt successively with the questions of economic organization, the Party press, State autonomy and general party tactics under which latter head the backward races attitude of the S. P. was included. An animated discussion followed and questions were asked, chiefly on the subject of "unity."

An unbiased observer would have had to admit that the S. L. P. had the better of it in the discussions and the questions gave further opportunity for telling points. The meeting was both interesting and interested and it was late when adjournment took place.

Next morning a meeting was held at Karl Marx Hall, the headquarters of the Hungarian Federation branch, for the purpose of reorganizing the Section. When enrollment was called for after the address, ten men joined and paid dues, but the number of those who were absent because of illness or work and who will positively attach themselves, will send the membership up to about 16 or 18 and, possibly, over 20. Officers were elected, a meeting day fixed and among the committees chosen was one to take in hand the formation of a German branch for which the field seems exceedingly favorable. The agitation committee was instructed to organize the sale of the Weekly People at factory gates on pay day, by means of newboys, same as was done at Troy. The organizer of Section Troy was present and stated

when this matter was under discussion, that Troy had already tried the plan with what few copies they had and that they had been successful. Were this plan adopted all over the country and skillfully re-enforced with occasional articles depicting the conditions in the factories at the gates of which the paper is sold, it should be easy to add to our circulation, to make safer the existence of our press and to vastly increase our propaganda among the very men our party must reach through our press. Every Section in the country can do this work and can do it with little effort and scarcely any expense, the work providing the revenue that it will cost.

The afternoon of Sunday was spent in visiting such men as had not come to the meeting for one reason or other and urging them to fall in line. On Monday morning I started back to Troy and then went over to Albany in keeping with arrangements made with Comrade Elze. Not a great deal could be done, however, as there was not much that could be taken hold of. One visit resulted in a yearly subscription to the Weekly People and the sale of a copy of Morgan's "Ancient Society." Others may result in connections that may be of use when the next S. L. P. tourist strikes that unpromising burg.

My time being up, I took the night boat back to New York. The trip up or down the majestic Hudson, no matter how often made, is always interesting. When I got to the boat and bought my ticket, I asked for a dollar state room but was told by the purser that there were no state rooms to be had at any price. Thus the choice lay between sitting up all night or crawling into a bunk. I decided to crawl. The tourist would have preferred a state room, but the treasurer of the State Committee found consolation in the reflection that a bunk is cheaper than a state room besides, having other good points, such as lesser temptation to take off all one's "close" which means a gain of time when dressing in the morning. The treasurer would, perhaps, have found still further consolation had the tourist decided to "sit up," but the latter sternly suppressed him. It is of interest to watch the crowd on the boat, the rich, the well-to-do and all sorts of gradations of the poor. When one sees all these crowded together in a comparatively small space and when one has nothing else to do but to sit and watch them, one is apt to philosophize on the many and curious ramifications of human life, such as our blessed capitalist system brings forth. A few days ago I had ridden from Troy to Schenectady over a stretch of country where nature smiles her best and most beneficent smile. A continuous alternation of hill and dale, orchard and meadow, forest and field, the orchards in full bloom, the meadows carpeted yellow with dandelions, the woods ever so green and the bright sun of a bright May day lying gloriously over all, the picture interspersed with grazing cattle and horses, with flocks of sheep browsing the short grass, the funny gambols of their lambs putting me in mind of cartoons I had seen of the little lamb that Mary had. A few days later, on the deck of this steamer, a picture of social contrasts among the human family, the crown of nature's creation, that makes one think less of our boasted civilization and raises mental pictures of storm and stress to come.

Night is falling and, presently, the boat starts. When out some way down stream the searchlight begins to play, now upon the woods, now upon a passing railroad train, now again revealing houses the lights of which, when the searchlight strikes them at a certain angle, have in them the brilliant glitter of diamonds. Under the light glare of the light the woods look greener than ever, often presenting phantastic shapes. At times, the light is held steadily in one direction and the optical effect is that of a huge bowl of green, lace work changing shape slowly as the boat moves. The panorama is enlivened when the light, now and then, strikes groups of people ashore, here on a house boat, there on the veranda of a mansion and again at some point where people gather near the shore. The feminine portion of the passengers aboard exchange peals of laughter with the ditto portion of the spectators ashore, seconded with the deeper-noted shouts of the males on either side. The play spirit of the human animal is ever alive, ever ready to come on top, notwithstanding we live in a vale of tears. But the light moves on, and the handkerchief-waving, gesticulating groups ashore suddenly sink into darkness and other groups are as suddenly made to jump out of it so to speak. To complete the kaleidoscope and to add to it a more sombre tinge the light reveals now and then the grave stones of some small country cemetery, only to pass on without lingering.

Gradually, the formation ashore changes. The flat land grows hilly and the hills grow into mountains. The hour grows late, the air chilly and the deck empty. Our tourist is finally surrounded by night but vacant chairs and he too retires. And right here ends the tour and the tale.

Henry Kuhn.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 1.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

D. B. M., GRANITE, OKLA.—"Circulating capital" is money capital. Fixed capital is the plant of production.—Next question next week.

J. A., BALTIMORE, MD.—The differences between the Daily People and "The Call" are numerous. They flow from the radical difference that the Daily People is a party-owned paper, consequently need not sacrifice principle for cash; whereas "The Call" being a privately-owned affair, is run in the private interest of its owners, hence sacrifices principle for cash. During the week of June 20-25, drop in at the office.

J. F., NEW YORK.—The French Guiana, on the Atlantic shore of South America, is a territorial possession of France. Devils Island is located in French Guinea.—Next question next week.

D. B., PASADENA, CAL.—The "Silver Cross" never was published in the Daily People before. This is the first time the translation appears. Could not have appeared before, because it was only recently done.

J. B. F., FRUITVALE, CALIF.—An abstract noun is a concept of the mind—goodness, beauty, elegance are abstract nouns. A beauty, an elephant, a house are concrete nouns—they are visible and tangible. Economics is called an abstract science because it deals largely with qualities and attributes.

M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.—Your line of reasoning is correct. If Labor paid the taxes, then it would follow that, if taxes are lowered, Labor would be in pocket by so much as the taxes went down. This we know, as a fact, does not happen. Fact is the lower the taxes, the lower the wages; a fact from which is born the delusion that high taxes means high wages. The delusion results from a confusion of "wages" with "earnings." If wages are \$10 a day and it costs \$10 to buy the necessities of life, then things are no better; they are worse than if wages were \$1.00 a day and it cost .95 cents to buy the necessities of life. The subject requires close reasoning. All appearances tend to confuse. It is not the least of the harm done to the workers by the blockhead Kangaroos, and Socialist party generally that, for the sake of the illusive labor vote which they don't get anyhow, they botch up the point.

E. B. M., PHILA., PA.—The first story of the Eugene Sue series "The History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages" is the "Gold Sickle." Its purpose is to convey the picture of helplessness that lack of integral organization throws a people into; despite their virtues and individual bravery.—Next question next week.

F. C., NEWARK, N.J.—The only fix, deserving the name of a "tight place," that a "Majority" in Class Rule can be thrown in by a "Minority" is the fix of the "Majority" having become a "Minority," and the former "Minority" having become a "Majority." By "Majority" in the question, "majority of power" is understood; by "Minority," minority of power. Otherwise the question is too

SUB-ROSA.

(Continued from page 4.)

Is far superior to such titled knaves
In coaches glittering with a native's spoils.

Fools that we are, like Israel's fobbs of yore,
The calf ourselves have fashioned we adore,
But should true reason once resume her reign
The god will dwindle to a calf again.

Oh folly, worthy of a nurse's lap
Give it the breast, cram its mouth with pap.

50-CENT BOOKS.

Origin of the Family, Engels.
Positive School Criminology, Ferri.
Ethics and the Materialist Conception of History, Kautsky.
Social and Philosophical Studies, La Targue.
Socialism, Positive and Negative, La Monte.
Revolution and Counter Revolution, Marx.
Collectivism and Industrial Evolution, Vandervelde.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
25 City Hall Place, New York.

J. V., CARLOW, MONT.—Francis Joseph, who became Emperor of Austria in 1848, is still alive and reigning.

S. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—According to Chief Justice Marshall the power to tax, vested by the Constitution in Congress, conveys the power to destroy. This fact, quoted in the article, should make the passage clear. Congress has the power to tax away, to appropriate under the form of taxation, the property now held by the Capitalist Class, and the holding of which imparts to the Capitalist Class its class power and, of course, its class existence. Without its present capital the Capitalist Class ceases to exist.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Correspondents are requested to keep an eye on the last entries in this column. Whatever matter has been received, and not yet used in the Daily People, is recorded there. It is too laborious work for this office to re-trace matters received.

M. W. K., NEW YORK.—The debate in Congress on the tariff is decidedly worth following line by line in the Congressional Record. It conveys invaluable information. All facts are gist to the Socialist mill. The cost is \$4.00.

A. S., PEORIA, ILL.—Only two States, Georgia and South Carolina have not adopted the "Australian Ballot." But there is no instance of the Australian Ballot having been adopted without modifications that seriously affect its ostensible purpose.

A. A. C., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—The address delivered in Cooper Union on last May 8 by Daniel De Leon on "Woman Suffrage," has been for some time ready for publication. Will appear in The People as soon as mechanical facilities will allow, probably in a week or two. The "Socialist Women of Greater New York" contemplate issuing it in pamphlet form.—Next question next week.

F. V., PHOENIX, ARIZ.—Your communication has been forwarded to the Phoenix correspondent from whom the articles complained of emanated. Your communication will be published in The People together with his answer.

A. S., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The side of Spiritualism was presented nicely in your first letter; the side of anti-Spiritualism was likewise presented in the answer. The matter can rest there. To publish your reply, especially seeing that you charge the answerer with being a man who "tries to sweep away all manifestations, interfering with 'monism,' with the word 'fraud,'" when the fact is his answer did not contain the word "fraud" at all, would be unduly to prolong the discussion on a matter that does not concern Socialism, and to invite personalities.

T. J. R., FREDERICKSBURG, O.; F. C. B., NEWARK, N. J.; H. H. L., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; T. J., COEUR D'ALENE, IDA.; J. B. A., NEW YORK; F. C., LYMANVILLE, R. I.; A. M., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; E. A., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; W. J. B., NEW YORK.—Matter received.

There is not a reader of the Weekly People in New York State and California but can get one yearly subscription for the paper during the period June 20th to July 3rd.

Three Gems

OF

Scientific Socialism

• • •

We have just received another edition of three of the leading books on Scientific Socialism.

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific
By Engels.

Paris Commune
By Marx.

Wage, Labor and Capital—
Free Trade
By Marx.

• • •

CLOTH-BOUND, 50 CENTS.
EACH
POSTAGE PREPAID.

• • •

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.,
25 City Hall Place, New York.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, Philip Courtney,
144 Duquesne Ave., London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are
not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, S. L. P.

The members of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, are hereby notified that the next regular semi-annual session will convene at National Headquarters, 28 City Hall Place, New York City, on SUNDAY morning, July 4, at 10 o'clock.

The members who intend to be present are requested to notify this office at the earliest possible date.

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.
New York, June 1.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the above committee was held at National Headquarters, on Wednesday evening, June 9, with Lechner in the chair.

Members present: Ball, Gollerstepper, Schwartz, Shrafft, Hall, Lechner and Rosenberg. Members absent and excused: Kihn and Lafferty. Absent: Deutch, Malmberg and Butterworth.

Minutes of the previous session read and adopted as read.

Financial Report: Income, \$91.14; expenses, \$109.32.

Gollerstepper reported on document received from the International Socialist Bureau, and it was moved by Hall, seconded by Schrafft: "That the document be received and placed on file." Carried.

Correspondence: From Editor "Nepakarat," anent mailing list of that paper; Massachusetts S. E. C., reporting that A. E. Reimer, N. E. C. member from that state is scheduled to go through the state on an organization and agitation trip, and will be present at the next session of the N. E. C.; Pennsylvania S. E. C., regarding their engagement of an organizer and agitator; California S. E. C., ordering Due Stamps and reporting prospects for agitation and organization with Gillhaus, who is expected to tour the state; Connecticut S. E. C., ordering Due Stamps and reporting on organization matters; Paterson, N. J., seconding proposed amendments of Section New York in re Language Federations; Milwaukee, Wis., regarding organization matters; New Haven and Bridgeport, Conn., regarding preparations for national secretary's visit to those Sections; Philadelphia, Pa., regarding proposed visit of W. A. Walters to that Section in behalf of agitation and organization; Denver, Colo., reporting election of officers, and other matters, national secretary instructed to return same; Seattle, Wash., reporting expulsion of J. Mooney and W. M. Redmond for using disruptive tactics; J. U. Billings, Grand Junction, Colo., regarding condition of Section; Texas S. E. C., reporting prospects for sending an agitator and canvasser through the state in the fall; Charles Pierson, Chicago, Ill., relating to the same matter; E. T. Kerr, Meadville, Pa., application for position as organizer; N. Y. S. E. C., referred letter from Harry Gunn, New Haven, Conn., application for position as organizer.

National Secretary reported that the following members of the N. E. C. voted to approve of the action of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee in accepting the application of the Lettish Socialist Labor Federation: Marok, Kircher, Kaucher, Schade, Schnabel, Richter, Katz, Thomas, Dowler, Reimer, Meyer, Billings, Campbell. Ballots were not received from Reinstein, Arnold, Johnson and Koehlin.

Adjournment 9:30 p. m.

Hustle for sub-ye militants of California and New York. Set the pace for the others who are to follow.

DENVER, COLO., NEW OFFICERS.

The Section elected the following officers:

Organizer, Martin Hurwitz, 784 Jackson street.
Recording Secretary, Arline Mercer.
Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Geo. Anderson.

Agent of Party Press, Al. Wernet.
Agent of Party Literature, Carl Demms.

The Section will devote the third Thursday of every month to lecture and study periods. The first of a series of lectures will be delivered by A. Ohman, on Thursday, June 17, 8 p. m., at 461 Club Building. Readers of The People and other Party organs invited. Address all communications to the Organizer.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

OPERATING FUND.

About this fund: its purpose is to help make up for the shortage on income which is due to the inactivity of so many of our friends. An effective propaganda would provide sufficient funds and would render unnecessary the pressing of this Operating Fund. Some are neglecting the work of propaganda; others, who could afford to contribute, are neglecting this fund. During the past three days we received but \$5.50 as follows:

B. Haug, Phila., Pa.	2.50
Robert Clausen, Spokane, Wn.	1.00
M. C. Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
W. N. F. Perillo, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
G. Langner, Milford, Conn.	2.00
Geo. Willrich, Denver, Colo.	2.00
Geo. Anderson, Denver, Colo.	1.00
C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y.	1.00
30th and 32nd A. D., N. Y. ..	.50

Total \$12.00
Previously acknowledged .. 4,767.84

Grand total \$4,779.84

NEW YORK S. E. C.

A meeting of the New York State Executive Committee was held on Friday, June 4th, 8 p. m., at 28 City Hall Place, New York, with Henry Kuhn in the chair. Present: Donohue, Scheuer, Walters, Hiltner, Wilson and Moonelis.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted with correction that Wilson had only offered his services in case it did not interfere with plans regarding his vacation.

A letter was received from the Daily and Weekly People management notifying the committee that commencing with the week of June 20th, the State of New York had been pitted against the State of California in a contest of sub-getting for the Weekly People, which was to continue for two weeks thereafter, closing July 3rd, the same initiating the contests among the States. With this letter were also sent a supply of blanks for members-at-large, the Sections having been supplied direct. The Secretary was instructed to advise all Sections and members-at-large in regard to the matter and urge vigorous action.

Further correspondence: Letter from Henry Jager stating his disinclination to serve on committee; fled. Letter from Section Rensselaer Co. (Troy) requesting dues stamps.

Secretary reported he had been in correspondence with various members regarding State Organization and received applications from M. Gunn, Schenectady, and S. J. French, Chicago. The former referred to N. E. C. and the latter later withdrew application. From Reinstein, Buffalo, about local conditions. From H. D. Deutsch, stating as he was member of N. E. C. Sub-Committee he could not accept membership on S. E. C. Secretary instructed to notify next available members.

Kuhn reported extensively on his trip to Albany, Troy and Schenectady. The prospects in Troy and Schenectady are for good sound permanent and healthy organization, while Albany needs a little further development. During his visit to three cities Kuhn also interviewed a number of unattached sympathizers and S. P. men, got subs and collected money for Operating Fund. Expenses of the trip, cash outlay, \$9.85, were ordered paid. A sympathizer at Schenectady suggested that those who may be interested in Sue books might subscribe for the whole set in advance, to enable Labor News Co. to issue same without delay, and in this way insure their being issued in time.

Rudolph Katz, of Paterson, N. J., was present, and explained his plan for aiding organization in the State. Decided that commencing June 20th or sooner, if Katz could make arrangements, that he start out for S. E. C., and continue for two weeks, in order to determine feasibility of plan suggested, and if found workable, to resume later.

George Signarowitz was present as one of a committee of three from Section Kings Co. regarding local organization matters. Decided that Kuhn represent State Committee at a special County Committee meeting of that Section.

Bill of Secretary and Correspondence Bureau for April and May, \$1.00 for postage, ordered paid. Financial report for May, receipts, \$48.15; expenses, \$30.14. Meeting adjourned.

Edmund Moonelis, Secretary.

KEEP IN TRIM!

WITH

VERA-CASCARA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR

Habitual Constipation

AND

Torpid Liver

100 PILLS 25¢

SENT POSTPAID

H. L. BERGER

CHEMIST & APOTHECARY

252 AVE. CRO. 252 NEW YORK

THE SUB CONTEST

New York and California Expected to Set the Pace.

Sunday, June 20th, will see the start of the subscription-getting contest between the states of California and New York. These two states are the first contestants in the contest of states by twos. Each two states' contest will run for two weeks, the one between New York and California closing July 3rd.

Each week after June 20th two other contesting states will make their start; thus on June 27th the states of Washington and New Jersey enter the contest arena. On July 4th, Illinois and Massachusetts will make their bow.

The Party members in the contesting states should make the most of the opportunity to get everybody busy in the work of propaganda during the two weeks in which their states are in the lists. Sections should call meetings, to which sympathizers should be invited, and all hands reachable should in this way be brought into close contact with the Party and set to work in the sub-getting contest.

Isolated readers of the Daily and Weekly People are invited to help their states make a record. All remittances, and it is only cash orders that will count, for Daily and Weekly People subs, and for Labor News literature, from the contesting states, bearing post office date at the time of the contest, will be credited. The five weeks' trial subs will NOT be counted in the contest.

California and New York, the initiatory states in the contest, should endeavor to make a record that those following will have to hustle to beat. The contest is a friendly rivalry, the purpose of which is to extend the propaganda of the Movement, and at the same time safeguard the Party's institutions against the summer's drought.

Our women comrades and sympathizers can render valuable assistance in the contest. We hope that they will all enter into the spirit of the contest with their usual enthusiasm.

In Russia the revolutionists are giving their all, their very lives for the Movement. Surely we here should not grudge giving a little effort for the Cause. Screw your courage to the sticking point and push the propaganda.

SECTION DETROIT'S PICNIC.

Workmen of Detroit are invited to attend the annual picnic arranged by Section Detroit, Socialist Labor Party, at Westphalia Shooting Park, on Gratiot Road, on SUNDAY, June 20, 1909.

Good music and refreshments, dancing, bowling, games. There will also be prize headpin bowling contests for both ladies and gents.

Admission ten cents if one has no ticket.

CHICAGO READERS AND SYMPATHIZERS ATTENTION!

A grand basket picnic under the auspices of the 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, will be held on July 4, at Shelnier's Grove, 3200 N. 40th avenue, Chicago. All northbound surface cars transfer to Elston avenue cars, thence take 40th avenue cars to grove. Gates open at 9 p. m. Admission to park free. Bring your friends and families and have the time of your life.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS

Weekly People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	\$1.00
Daily People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	2.50
Arbeter (Swedish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year ..	1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year ..	.50
Velkatreund und Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 1366 Ontario street, Cleveland, O., per year	1.00
Nepakarat (Hungarian Semi-weekly), 528 East Sixth street, N. Y., per year	2.00
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 206 Atwell ave., Providence, R. I., per year35

He who comes in contact with workmen reading any of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case to the Labor News.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, New York.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

ALL HANDS ON DECK!

Take Hold of the Propaganda Work in Real Earnest.

New subscriptions and renewals, both for the Daily and Weekly People, were in excess of expirations last week, but there was nothing like the amount of propaganda work done that the times and the merits of the papers demand.

There is no need for us to blow about the Daily and Weekly People. They speak for themselves. And yet it is under trying difficulties—lack of means and all around shorthandedness that the papers are produced.

There are other difficulties, but the two mentioned are the hardest for us, and they are the easiest to be overcome, did our friends but do their full duty in the work of propaganda.

The spread of Socialism depends upon the efforts of its adherents—no S. L. P. man would have it otherwise. The Party press is the means of propaganda par excellence. If you really wish the Movement to spread get busy and push the Daily and Weekly People.

Comrade Aurelia J. Corker of Los Angeles, Cal., has made it her especial work to see that every reading room in Los Angeles subscribes to the Daily People. Since April 15 she has succeeded in getting four such subscriptions. Opportunities for propaganda

SECTION NEW YORK'S PICNIC.

The ninth anniversary of the launching of the Daily People will be celebrated by the Socialist Labor Party with a picnic and summernight's festival at Ulmer Park (Athletic Field), Borough of Brooklyn, SUNDAY, July 4, commencing at 10 a. m. Dancing to begin at 2:30 p. m. Tickets are twenty-five cents for gentleman and lady, and can be had at the organizer's office, 28 City Hall Place.

The proceeds of this affair will be divided between Section New York and the Daily People.

With a campaign before us which will tax the energies of the most active members, it behooves us to get to work with a determination that will make this celebration an unquestioned success. Let us make the ninth anniversary of the Daily People the starting point of our activities for this fall's campaign. Other so-called "Socialist" organizations will, as usual, try to raise dust to blind our much misled class to their true interest. It is for the S. L. P. to hold aloft the banner of revolutionary Socialism, and it would be criminal on our part to neglect this work.

All those who understand the mission of the S. L. P., get ready to deliver the message of the only true Socialist organizations in the land. Moneys will be needed in this campaign; funds are needed to strengthen the fighting powers of the Daily People. Will any one who reads this shirk his share of the work necessary to bring this picnic to a most successful termination?

There are a few things, particularly, which we would like to impress upon the membership, as of the utmost importance. First—The selling of tickets; the price being so low, twenty-five cents for gentleman and lady, that makes the purchase of them within the reach of all. Start out determined to sell all the tickets you can. Second—We have issued a beautiful hand drawn and reproduced, 11x14, poster, with our emblem, the Arm and Hammer, skillfully sketched upon it. This should be placed on display wherever possible. The storekeepers with whom you deal should be seen and requested to display these posters. Posters may be secured from Organizer Abelson, 28 City Hall Place, and from the Secretary of the Entertainment Committee, A. Orange, 887 Longwood avenue, Bronx. Every member should be able to dispose of at least three or four of these cards.

A. Orange, Secretary.

Woman and Her Emancipation

By JOHN H. HALLS,
London, England.

Prize Essay in the International Competition Conducted by the Socialist Women of Greater New York : : : : :

48 Pages, Price 5 Cents.

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

gandists are all that is needed.

There are some out-of-town comrades who do not get the Daily People. Some of them, we learn, are unable to stand the cost, but there are others who could afford it. To all who can afford it we would say that they should realize the importance of being in daily touch with headquarters and thereby with all the other militants.

June 20 sees the start of the sub-getting contest by states. New York and California lead off. Every reader of the Daily and Weekly People should lend his efforts toward making his state the leader in this friendly rivalry.

Those sending two or more subs last week were:

C. Pierson, Chicago, Ill.	8
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	6
Section Denver, Colo.	5
M. Malmgren, Parkers Prairie, Minn.	4
H. E. Long, San Francisco, Cal.	4
Section Kings County, N. Y.	4
P. Brown, Cleveland, O.	5
J. H. Juergens, Canton, O.	3
Mrs. A. J. Corker, Los Angeles, Cal.	2
K. Georgevitch, Schenectady, N. Y.	2
J. L. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2
J. Kalasch, San Francisco, Cal.	2
L. Olsson, Tacoma, Wash.	2
O. Freer, Columbus, O.	2
A. Kaucher, St. Louis, Mo.	2
J. Szentes, Peoria, Ill.	2
F. P. Welble, Hazelhurst, Pa.	2
J. Kircher, Cleveland, O.	2
P. E. De Lee, Troy, N. Y.	2

Prepaid Cards sold: Phoenix, Ariz., \$5.00; Denver, Colo. \$11.00.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m. at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 615 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, s.e. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workmen and women cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P. headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

Section Denver meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday each month, at Hall 401 Club Building, 1731 Arapahoe street. People readers invited. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

Grand Picnic and Summernight's Festival

Under the Auspices of

Section New York County Socialist Labor Party

To Celebrate the NINTH ANNIVERSARY of the

DAILY PEOPLE

— AT —

ULMER PARK (Athletic Field) Brooklyn, N.Y.

Sunday, July 4, 1909

Commencing at 10 A. M.

TICKETS (Admitting Gent and Lady) 25 CENTS

Extra Ladies' Ticket 15 Cents. Children Admitted Free.
PRIZE GAMES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

How to reach the Park: From Brooklyn Bridge take Ulmer Park train direct to Park.

GRAND ANNUAL PICNIC

Given by

Joint Sections S.L.P. of San Francisco

On

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1909

At

HELVETIA GARDEN, 3964 Mission Street.

To Commence at 10 A. M. Prize Bowling, Tombola, Etc.

Take Mission Car and get off St. Mary's Ave.

Admission - - - - - 25 Cents

The Differences

BETWEEN THE
Socialist Party

AND THE
Socialist Labor Party

ALSO BETWEEN
Socialism, Anarchism

AND
Anti-Political Industrialism

BY
A. ROSENTHAL

Price : : : : 10 Cents

By Mail, 12 Cents

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

28 City Hall Place, New York.

ASSASSINATIONS

AND

SOCIALISM

From a Speech by August Bebel,

Delivered at Berlin.

Translated from the German by

BORIS REINSTEIN.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,

28 City Hall Place, New York.

Something good for our German

reading comrades and friends.

Fiction but more than fiction.

Two dramas from proletarian

life by Richard Koepfel.

"EIN VERLORENER"

(A Ruined Life.)

Price 15 Cents.

"DER TRUNKENBOLD"

(The Drunkard.)

Price 15 Cents.

Instructive, Interesting, Entertaining.

Enlightening.

Real Socialist Literature.

Cleveland Labor News Agency,

1366 Ontario St., Cleveland, O.

100 PAMPHLETS \$1.00.

In order to clean out the stock we offer 100 pamphlets for one dollar, each hundred lot assorted as follows:

21 American Farmer.
20 Money.
20 Mitchell Exposed.
18 Socialism vs. Anarchism.
12 Trades Unionism in U. S.
8 The Trusts.
4 Religion of Capital.

Total .. 100

Here is a chance for you to do some propaganda at little cost.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place,
New York.